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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Foresees 34-Billion Debt

Message Drops Budget Balance

France and Italy Reach Terms

Saar Avoids Election Disorder

Hauptmann Trial Loads Wires

'Workshop 47' Made Baker

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT sends to Congress a budget message which sees the American national debt rising to 34 billions. At present the debt is above 27 billions; it is to rise to 31 billions in the current fiscal year, and to sustain an equal rise by June 30, 1936. In the same message the Chief Executive asks an appropriation of 4 billions subject to his allocation in carrying out the work-relief program announced in his message of last week. There will be no budget balancing in 1936, as was once hoped. Instead, the President sees an estimated deficit of $4,869,000,000 for the year ending with June, and of $4,528,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936. His expectation of "a definitely balanced budget for the third year of recovery" is gone—Against its shattering he sets up the people's emergency needs.

* * *

The new national budget seeks to provide government work for 3,500,000 employable heads of families. If Congress passes the veterans' bonus the President's figures will at once lose their meaning. He is understood to be ready to demand new taxes to the extent that Congress exceeds his appropriations. Congress and the American people have hardly faced a budget of such importance and of such a controversial character. The $4,000,000,000 asked is like a blank check—Its granting will confirm the White House in a supremacy not previously equaled except in time of war.

* * *

Rome sees Premier Mussolini and French Foreign Minister Laval initial an agreement looking to Austrian independence and preserving the status quo on the Danube. With accord reached on their colonial affairs, they adopt the plan to ask Austria's neighboring and succession states to join them in guaranteeing its independence. Austria's dignity is preserved in that it likewise guarantees the independence of the other signatories. France and Italy have also a pact to consult on procedure methods if Austria is threatened. There looms the possibility that even Germany may join the agreement on Austria—France may alter its stand on German arms to win this concession.

* * *

The United States hears two far-reaching ideas covering employment advanced in a day. Lincoln Filene, Boston merchant, urges over a national radio hookup a system of compulsory unemployment reserves by state law. Believing unemployment actuarially unsound, he holds these reserves would rightfully set upon the employer the duty and means of preventing unemployment. At St. Louis the Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel urges adoption of the career system for employees of federal, state and local governments. This would do more than attract the best man power to public service—It would end the present spoils system which is branded a "corruption of democracy."

* * *

Saar Territory sees 500,000 citizens celebrate pre-plebiscite Sunday with pro-German and anti-German demonstrations, but heavy rain helps check any serious disorder. Germany stages an advance "welcome home" to the Saar. All radio stations carry Saar programs. Berlin opens a Saar exhibition at which Propaganda Minister Goebbels emphasizes the fact that many Roman Catholic bishops have issued proclamations on the side of Germany in the Saar issue. Rudolf Hess declares Germany grants full freedom of religious worship—"We are ready to grant the churches what is theirs when they render to the state what is the state's."

* * *

Flemington, N. J., sees a crowd surge to the courthouse for the second week of the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the Lindbergh kidnaping. Betty Gow, the baby boy's nurse, repeats her familiar story. During the first week 2,500,000 words on the trial were flashed out to many countries. About 1,000,000 words covered Colonel Lindbergh's testimony. Two direct teletype circuits operate to London for three daily newspapers there. A third sends to a paper in Sydney, Australia—Extraordinary world interest centers in the case, but no sensationalism affects the calm, unhurried course of the law.

* * *

Yale and Harvard mourn Prof. George Pierce Baker, who through both universities exerted an influence in the American theater. It was in his "Workshop 47," that he achieved world fame. Such playwrights as Eugene O'Neill and Sidney Howard were among his graduates. He held two revolutionary theories, that drama-writing could be taught in the classroom and that teaching should be through play production—Professor Baker never wrote plays, but vigorously his ideas affected the play-writing of his times.

France and Italy Reach Full Accord On Austria and Disputes in Africa

Conversations at Rome Clear Air for Reich's Return to League

Tunisia Turns up As Last-Minute Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau via Press Wireless

ROME, Jan. 7—Long and cordial conversations between Ulrich von Hassel, German Ambassador to Rome, French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval and Premier Benito Mussolini during the informal receptions in honor of the new-found Franco-Italian understanding are regarded here as a good augury for Germany's ultimate inclusion in the agreement between the two countries, which was formally signed at 7 o'clock tonight by Pierre Laval and Benito Mussolini for their governments, after the dramatic discussion lasting till the early hours of this morning.

Details of the accord will be kept secret until other interested powers have given their approval.

Two Conventions

There are two different sets of conventions, one concerning Austrian independence and the status quo in the Danubian region, the other dealing with purely Franco-Italian affairs, mostly arising from Italy's claims for colonial compensation under the secret treaty of London in 1915.

The last minute problem of the status of Italian nationals in Tunisia seems to have been detailed with full accord. It is understood the Italians reopened this question after it was thought to have been finally settled and asked that the present privileged status be extended for 50 years—a claim the French considered excessive.

The extension of Italy's Libyan border to the Tibesti region was agreed to, although this falls short of the original Italian demand for colonial compensation. A small portion of French Somaliland is to be added to the Italian colony of Eritrea and France is to cede to Italy 2000 out of the 30,000 shares in the railway from Djibouti to Addis Abeba.

Harmonizing

The fundamental problem, which Signor Mussolini and M. Laval have been attempting to solve, however, is to harmonize their hitherto divergent central European policies. It is unofficially declared the Franco-Italian accord is to be embodied in two separate instruments—one a proces-verbal setting forth in general terms a declaration of friendship between France and Italy and their intention to collaborate together in the widest possible field in the interest of peace. Included in the proces-verbal, it is stated, will be a protocol to which Austria's neighbor states are to be invited to adhere and which will in effect seek to guarantee the independence of Austria by laying down the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of all signatory states.

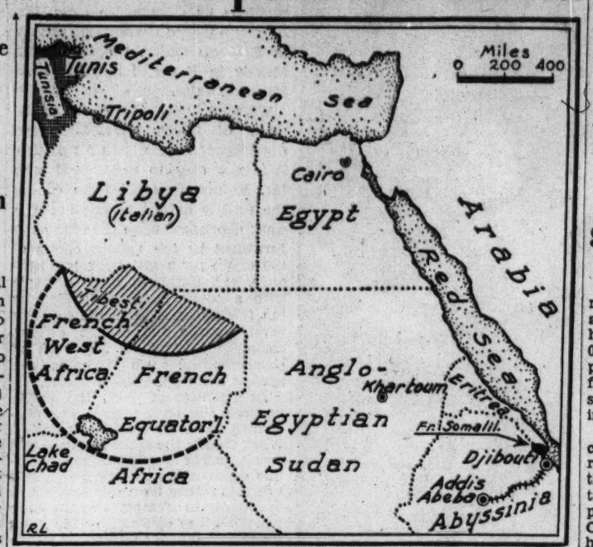
The Austrian protocol will pass through three different stages. In the first stage it will be signed by France and Italy alone. In the second stage it is intended to extend it to all states bordering on Austria, with the exception of Switzerland but with the inclusion of Germany. Finally, the convention is to be adhered to by Poland, Roumania and perhaps also some other states.

Consultative Pact

There is also a consultative pact between France and Italy, which are to consult each other how effectively to maintain the independence of Austria, if this threatened.

It is suggested that German opposition to the Austrian Convention may be overcome through France—

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Old Colonial Problems Solved

Shaded Portion Below Libya Shows the Approximate Territory Gained by Italy. Heavy Broken Line Shows Approximately What Italy Originally Asked From France. Djibouti-Addis Abeba Railway Shown at Lower Right Hand Corner.

Boston Mayor Asks State Tax To Aid Welfare

2 P. C. Sales Levy With 3 P. C. Jump on Dividends and Annuities Planned

$25,000,000 Is Sought

To escape a threatening $42 tax rate for 1935, Mayor Mansfield today announced to the City Council that he will ask the State to grant $25,000,000 to municipalities for welfare purposes. The plan would be financed by a five-year, 2 per cent sales tax and a two-year income tax increase.

The Mayor, in his annual city council address, declared that he was relying on the proposed grant rather than upon wholesale salary reductions and employee suspension to prevent a tax rise of $5 or more. Only as a last resort, he added, will he crack down on employees.

Outlining his plan, the Mayor explained that the State would be asked to grant municipalities a sum equal to two-thirds of the increase in their welfare expenditures in 1934 over those in 1928. This grant would amount to $25,000,000, of which Boston's share would be $6,800,000.

Incomes Would Suffer

The money would be made available through a loan floated by the State. The annual loan would be financed by a sales tax, exempting foods and other articles, which would bring $12,000,000 and an income tax increase which would provide the remaining $13,000,000.

Under this plan there would be a 3 per cent increase on interest and dividends, a three-quarters of 1 per cent income tax increase on annuities and taxable earned incomes, and 1½ per cent increase on gains from sales.

The Mayor added that this grant from the State, which "has done little to aid the municipalities to bear the tremendous welfare loads passed upon them," would prevent a tax rise for Boston and possibly allow a small reduction, along with economies planned by the Administration.

Boston Chief Beneficiary

Without this aid, Boston faces a $42 tax rate. The Mayor explained that the budget this year is increased by $5,000,000 through forced restoration of municipal pay cuts. The East Boston vehicular tunnel's deficit would add another $600,000, and a big tax increase will add another $2,500,000.

"A $42 tax rate," he said, "would not only be grossly unfair to home owners, would not only seriously interfere with business, and therefore with employment in the city, but it would tend to drive home owners from the city, and thus further reduce real estate values."

Although Boston's budget is loaded mainly with welfare and salary expenditures, the Mayor announced, he will not penalize employees.

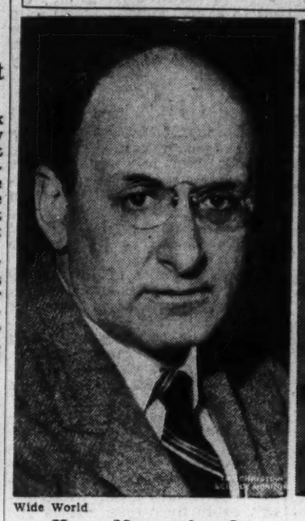
Is Against Jobs Suspension

To prevent a tax rate increase by curtailing salaries, the Mayor said, thousands of employees would have to be suspended at a time when the Federal Government is endeavoring

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

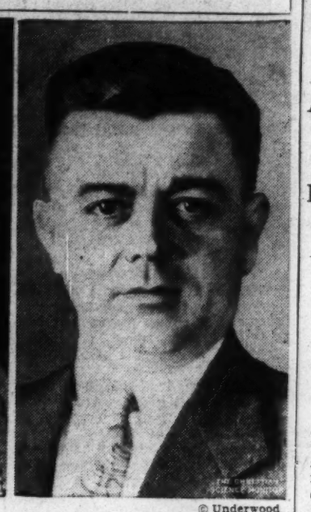
Budget Asks $4,000,000,000 For Relief In Face Of Debt Of $34,000,000,000 By 1936

They Talk and Act in Billions



Wide World

Henry Morgenthau Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury



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Daniel W. Bell
Acting Director of the Budget

Roosevelt Stresses Means Of Lightening Federal Load

Shows in His Budget Message Mounting Cost of Unemployment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's budget message to Congress today follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, of which this message is definitely a part, is transmitted herewith for your consideration. It deals principally with the moneys carried in the general and special accounts of the Government, which constitute the great bulk of the general fund, as this fund is shown on the first page of the daily Treasury statement. The remainder of the general fund consists mainly of moneys carried in trust accounts, which are not strictly government moneys, and therefore enter only incidentally into the financial picture presented by the general budget summary.

Review of the fiscal year 1934: The total expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, as shown in the general budget summary and supporting schedules, amounted to $7,105,000,000 in round figures.

Of this amount, the sum of $1,086,000,000 was spent for the operation and maintenance of the regular departments and establishments of the Government, $556,000,000 to meet veterans' pensions and benefits, $757,000,000 for interest on the national debt, $360,000,000 for statutory debt retirements, and $63,000,000 for tax refunds, making in the aggregate $2,822,000,000.

$4,283,000,000 for Relief

The remainder of the total expenditures for that year, amounting to $4,283,000,000, was spent for recovery and relief. The general purposes to which this amount was applied are set forth in detail in supporting Schedule No. 3. It will be seen that this amount was expended approximately as follows:

Agricultural aid	$847,000,000
Relief	1,844,400,000
Public works	653,500,000
Aid to home owners	194,900,000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	94,600,000
Miscellaneous	158,600,000
Total	$4,283,000,000

A part of this expenditure of $4,283,000,000 for recovery and relief is repayable; indeed, substantial repayments have already been made to the Government. Loans to $732,000,000, and subscriptions to capital stock and preferred shares to $826,000,000, making a total of $1,558,000,000 which may be regarded as repayable expenditures made during the fiscal year 1934. The part regarded as non-repayable totals $1,725,000,000. This sum has been spent mainly for grants, aids, public works projects, and administrative expenses.

Total Receipts $3,115,500,000

The total receipts of the Government for the fiscal year 1934 reached in the aggregate $3,115,500,000. Of this amount $2,640,600,000 came from internal revenue, $313,400,000 from customs, $152,600,000 from miscellaneous revenues, and $8,900,000 from receipts due to the realization upon assets. Income tax supplied $818,000,000 of internal revenues; miscellaneous taxes (e. g., estate, capital stock, liquor, tobacco, stamp, and excise taxes), $1,649,600,000, and processing taxes, $353,000,000. Since the processing taxes are appropriated for the use of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, their total should be substracted from the aggregate receipts shown above in order to arrive at the general receipts of the Government.

The general receipts $2,762,500,000, excluding processing taxes, approximately equaled the regular expenditures for the year, a fact which should be duly recognized.

The deficit at the end of the fiscal year 1934, as shown in the general budget summary, was $3,989,500,000 in round figures. After deducting $359,900,000 for statutory debt retirements during 1934, the resulting net deficit financed from borrowings was $3,629,600,000.

National Debt Now $27,053,000,000

The gross increase in the national debt amounted to $4,514,400,000, making a total debt of $27,053,000,000, as indicated in supporting Schedule No. 6. This addition to the debt during 1934 included the financing of the net deficit of $3,629,600,000, and an increase of $884,800,000 in the cash balance of the general and special accounts, as shown in supporting Schedule No. 4.

The Economic Situation: Because of its profound influence on the federal budget, the economic situation may be briefly summarized at this point. Business was substantially more active during the fiscal year 1934 than in either of the two preceding fiscal years. At the opening of the year, in July, 1933, producers were increasing their operations sharply reflecting in part larger orders placed in anticipation of code regulations.

There was a temporary decline in output in the autumn and early winter, in response to an overaccumulation of inventories during this period, but production again advanced during the last half of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

President Wants Sum For Giving Jobs To Unemployed

Admits No Chance To Obtain Balance

Finds Recovery on Way but With Emergency Needs Still Vital

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—The comment of Wall Street Banks on the financing of the record peacetime budget, which calls for a huge borrowing program, was that the funds would readily be forthcoming from the country's money markets. A full account of the response in the financial district in New York is given on the financial page of today's Monitor.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—President Roosevelt sent to Congress today a budget message in which he forecast a total national debt of $34,000,000,000 at the end of the next fiscal year, and asked for a blank check of $4,000,000,000 for relief work.

"It is evident that we have not yet reached a point at which a complete balance of the budget can be obtained," he said.

As to the "blank check," he said:

"I recommend that $4,000,000,000 be appropriated by the Congress in one sum, subject to allocation by the Executive principally for giving work to those unemployed on the relief rolls."

Contrary to his previously expressed hope that the budget could be brought into balance in 1936, a deficit of $4,528,000,000 in that year is forecast, on top of an estimated deficit of $4,869,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935.

Sees Measure of Recovery

Although offering no hope of an immediately balanced budget, Mr. Roosevelt cited evidence of a "substantial measure of recovery," and declared that next year's total of receipts and expenditures will balance on all items save that which provides work for the unemployed. Furthermore, next year's prospective deficit will be smaller than this year.

Summarizing the bulky New Deal budget, America's financial position, present and prospective, in a nutshell, follows:

(Final six ciphers omitted—applies to all)

	Nat'l Debt	Expenditures	Rcpts.	Dfct.
'34	$27,053**	$7,105 ($4,283*)	$3,115	$3,989
'35	31,000	8,581 (5,259*)	3,711	4,869
'36	34,239	8,520 (4,582*)	3,991	4,528

*Expenditure item for "recovery and relief." **Debt June 30, 1933, was $22,500,000,000.

Budget Is Outstanding

Not in many a year has a budget of such importance and controversial character been submitted to Congress and the American people.

Statements made by President Roosevelt have turned attention to the third year of the New Deal as perhaps the critical period, the financial turning point, when would begin the great trek back to normalcy, and it was in this year that the Chief Executive previously forecast that the budget would be balanced. In his annual message last year, after saying that the public debt should not be allowed to get outside the $31,800,000,000 limit then forecast, he added:

"We should plan to have a definitely balanced budget for the third year of recovery."

Forecast Roosts at Home

This forecast now returns to plague him. The present budget is a complete reversal of this prediction. Mr. Roosevelt and his financial advisers guessed wrong on the financial situation, which no doubt explains why there are so few financial guesses in the new budget—there is not even an opinion hazarded as to what future date the country may look for a budget that is balanced.

On the other hand, continuation of emergency unemployment presents crucial difficulties to the President. He cites this as the cause for continued unbalanced expenditures. The new budget is designed to give work to 3,500,000 "employable" heads of families now idle. It is hoped an equal number will get work in private industry as a consequence of such expenditures.

Unemployment is piling up the demand for inflationary legislation in Congress. If Congress passes the bonus, it will set Mr. Roosevelt's figures completely askew. Mr. Roosevelt would not leave the budget unbalanced it is felt here if he did not feel it necessary to head off more radical demands of Congress.

To Demand New Taxes

It is definitely learned at the White House that the President will demand new taxes from Congress to the extent that it transcends his appropriations, which may be an effective curb on expenditures.

Some of the high lights of the new budget, in brief review, follow:

No new taxes are immediately proposed.

Emergency tax legislation will be continued, along with 3-cent postage.

Bank check tax abandoned.

Emergency budget has been virtually abandoned, the only re-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 8)

Spoils System Hit in Study Of Public Service

Calls for Application of Career Basis to All Governing Units

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 — Recommendations for far-reaching changes in the employment systems of federal, state and local governments are contained in the final report of the Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel made public here today.

Copies of the report are being sent to the President, his Cabinet and to all members of Congress. They call for the establishment of a career system applying to all branches of the public service which, if put into effect, would ultimately make for new courses in leading universities and colleges to fit students for government work.

The report raps the spoils system hard, placing upon it the chief blame for the disinclination of capable young men and women to enter the public service and for the refusal of many universities and colleges to recommend their students for public service.

Result of Year's Study

Likewise it criticizes all systems of "public pay-roll charity" and declares that "as much is being spent on pay-roll charity as on spoils."

The report is embodied in a volume of 182 pages and follows a year's study of the problems involved.

The commission found that there were 175,000 independent units of government in the United States, each with power to raise and spend money. These range from the Federal Government, with 1,000,000 employees, counting the military forces, down to the smallest school district with a single child to teach.

"Together they hire 3,250,000 public servants to do the work of government and spend in salaries some $4,500,000,000 a year," the report says.

Competitive Entrance

Stressing that the public service does not offer the more capable men and women a "fair chance," comparable with that offered by private business, industry or the professions, for a lifetime of honorable work affording opportunity for advancement based on merit and accomplishment, the commission would scrap the whole system upon which government service is had and establish career services "on the basis of competitive entrance, and advancement on merit." It holds that the pay of the top positions should be "materially advanced."

"Recruitment to each of the career services should be articulated with the American educational system and with the average age levels of young men and women who have reached the stage of education and development fitting them for the lower grades of the various services," it says. "Certification by accredited

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Curley Launches Big Program

Suffolk Court Merger Urged

Coast-to-Coast Jump Shortened

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Curley Swings Into Action

Like a whirlwind, Governor Curley today swung into the drive for federal public works on a vast and unprecedented scale. He announced a trip to Washington to confer with New England Senators and Representatives. He opened a series of conferences with relief officials, army and navy men, others who would furnish plans for works projects.

Tentatively, he announced, a $1,700,000 project for a new national guard training camp at Bourne on Cape Cod, has been approved by the federal authorities. All the State must do is furnish $60,000 for the land.

The Charlestown Navy Yard drydock, he said, was submitting a project for a modern machine shop. Camp Devens would come in for $1,500,000 for modernization, if the Curley requests are approved. Other proposals were laid on the table for quick consideration.

The trip to Washington depends, he said, upon the response he receives from the New England senators and representatives. "A united sectional action is a very strong trump card. It is almost certain of success," the Governor told newsmen at his noon conference.

* * *

Curley inaugural plank: "Relief for the burdened home owner."

Curley action today: A meeting was called by the Governor, with representatives of savings banks, trust companies and co-operative banks to consider lowering mortgage interest rates. The conference will convene Thursday at the State House.

The announced Curley objective was said to be a 5 per cent maximum home mortgage interest rate—to replace the prevailing 6 per cent rate. Opposition from the banks was expected to be as stiff as the banks can muster. They are known to be bitterly opposed to governmental tampering with interest rates. They have gone on record as saying that the most serious consequences would result from such a move.

Court Merger Favored

Hard on the heels of a blast from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, denouncing the laws which keep the Suffolk courts in chaos, came the Massachusetts Judicial Council today with specific recommendations.

Merge the eight existing Suffolk courts, it said. Abolish the present system of calling in special justices, and keep 17 full-time members of the bench. At present, separate courts are said to cause great inefficiency.

The Chamber of Commerce pointed out that the average delay, on the civil list—between date of suit and the date of the trial—is now four years. The situation is "intolerable," the Chamber declared.

Next step, said the Council's tenth annual report, is to obtain an opinion from the State Supreme Judicial Court. No hasty legislation will serve, it said. "We can afford to move cautiously in reorganizing a system that has been in operation for 50 years."

'Sleeper Jump' to Coast

Boston will soon be but a "sleeper jump" from Los Angeles. When American Airlines' new transcontinental overnight sleeper-plane service begins on Jan. 13-14, the Boston-Newark line becomes logically one of the principal feeders to this coast-to-coast service. A "sleeper jump" is a theatrical term, now applied generally, to a trip requiring an overnight journey on the train.

American Airlines' service utilizes two of the outstanding advances of the past year in aviation, the development of the Douglas transport plane and the Curtiss Condor sleeper plane. At New York passengers will board a Douglas plane which will fly them to Dallas, where they will board a Condor overnight sleeper plane for Los Angeles.

Establishment of this new service coincides with the opening of the new airway from Washington, D. C., to Dallas, by way of Nashville and Memphis, over which the Douglases will fly. Heretofore the route has been flown only by mail pilots awaiting completion of airports before passenger service could be inaugurated. Incidentally the new transcontinental service places Boston on a direct transcontinental route for the first time. This fact may not appear obvious if the course is traced on Mercator's projection, but becomes readily seen when traced on a great circle map which is the route aviation uses.

Leonard Gives and Takes

Boston's police commissioner, James J. Leonard, today acted in the double rôle of "giver" and "solicitor." Carrying out the legislative act of last session, he officially announced that the 15 per cent pay cut, in operation for two years, ended with the New Year. At the same time he asked that the men on the force vol-

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Monday, Jan. 7, 1935

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Unemployment Insurance Plan Debated in National Symposium

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—A nationwide symposium on proposed systems of unemployment insurance was conducted today over the National Broadcasting System.

The symposium was obtained under the auspices of the Retail Merchants Committee for study of unemployment insurance legislation and was radiocast to meetings held simultaneously in 200 key cities throughtout the country with leaders in San Francisco, Chicago, New York and Boston expressing opinions.

Strong support for the so-called "American plan" under which individual companies would be compelled by state law to contribute to unemployment reserves was voiced by Lincoln Filene, Boston merchant, speaking before the Boston Retail Trade Board gathering in that city.

Prompt Action Needed

Mr. Filene held that the time had come when constructive action on unemployment compensation could no longer be postponed. He declared it was now a well-known fact that those countries which started unemployment compensation plans years ago now have "a buffer against want and distress and have saved both needless misery and great sums of money in demoralizing doles."

It did not follow, however, Mr. Filene said, that the United States should copy plans suited to foreign conditions.

Aware that the New England merchants were assembled, preparatory to drafting legislation, the Boston merchant advised the business men to take the simplest possible step toward the solution of involuntary idleness.

"Because we lack the facts about unemployment," Mr. Filene declared, "we cannot write an unemployment insurance plan that will be actually sound. I, therefore, favor compulsory unemployment reserves by state law with no compulsory contributions by employees and no state contributions except for administrative expenses.

Squarely on Employer

"The reserve principle places squarely on the employer the responsibility for contributions. The efficient employer will pay no more than his just share of the general costs of unemployment.

"The danger is that we shall attempt to establish a complex system with unknown costs. Yet, we are at a time when we cannot postpone constructive action on unemployment compensation.

Mr. Filene explained that he favored the principle of the national Lewis-Wagner Bill to secure uniform state action, eliminate competitive disadvantages and make national minimum standards for unemployment insurance.

Bay State Senate Continues Deadlock As Sessions Reopen

The fight for the Senate presidency continued today at the State House. The filibustering Democrats led by Senator Joseph A. Langone of Boston continued in their demands for proportionate representation on committees and for an equal number of committee chairmen.

During a "time-out" period in his filibuster, Senator Langone declared the deadlock would probably continue a week, since the Democrats would not recede from demands for committee chairmanships, and since he saw no immediate prospect that the Republicans would yield to the Democrats' demands.

Senator Erland D. Fish, Republican and former president, still holds the edge. But Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield, insurgent Republican, and president pro tem today declared openly his candidacy for the presidency. Said Senator Moran, "If I am elected president of the upper legislative branch, I will be absolutely fair and just to all of my fellow members, regardless of party."

This is seen as a minor gesture by the Republican senator for the one or two Republican votes he needs to win the presidency. It is thought after the first ballot, which is an open show of hands that the Democrats and perhaps one or two Republicans will support Mr. Moran in the secret balloting. The Senate met at 2 o'clock.

Curley Launches Big Program

Suffolk Court Merger Urged

Coast-to-Coast Jump Shortened

(Continued from Page 1)

untarily contribute one per cent of their earnings to the 1935 Emergency Drive.

Mayor Seeks State Aid

With a lively concern at the impending dumping of "unemployable relief" back on Massachusetts communities, Mayor Mansfield was today preparing a plea to Governor Curley for direct state aid. Backing him was a vote of the Massachusetts Mayors' Club. Its demand calls for the loan of $25,000,000 to the 355 cities and towns and the Mayor will present it in person to the Governor, sometime this week.

But here was the rub: the Mayors' plan calls for a state-wide sales tax to reimburse the Massachusetts Treasury—and Mr. Curley is thought to be vigorously opposed to the sales-tax plan. The result of the plea was thus thought unpredictable at the State House today. Would Mr. Curley oppose the entire plan on the basis of the sales-tax feature? Would he favor state relief, but find other means of raising the money? Or will he confound the observers and actually approve the sales tax?

The latter was not thought likely. Any mention of a sales tax was conspicuously absent from the Curley inaugural address. Mr. Mansfield may have to find other proposals for raising the money.

Tempting the Tourist

New England is waking up to the advertising age. So said the alert and businesslike New England Council today, hailing a new series of promotional campaigns throughout the East, to tempt the fickle tourist. Two forward steps were recorded by the Council:

Governors Curley of Massachusetts and Green of Rhode Island both trumpeted a call for tourist promotion funds, in their inaugurals.

The New England Council has burst into New York newspapers with winter sports allurements—the first campaign of its kind during the winter season, in New England history.

Thoroughly aware is the Council that New England's guests bring more dollars into its coffers than any other single industry. Formerly, the Council wooed spring and summer visitors. This year, for the first time, a fall foliage campaign and a winter sports campaign were added. Why not have tourists all the year round?

The result is invitingly worded newspaper copy, maps of the glistening ski trails, stunning photographs of mountain views under the snowy mantles, and all the paraphernalia of winter's rosy-cheeked fun. New England, the Council said, is going to show stay-at-home Easterners a brand of sport that they have not savored before—a kind that will bring them back and back again for more.

Already 'In the Bag'

One large project, Miss Herlihy will not bother with—for it is in the Curley bag. Rumors of a large Curley subsistence homestead project at Fall River today solidified into concrete requests, addressed to the Legislature. The Governor will ask, he said, that 2808 acres be added to the State's preserve on the outskirts of that city—in preparation for a 2000-homes development. Already nearly 2000 acres are held there by the State. Parks and homes could be built, according to the Curley scheme, within easy commuting distance of the city.

All depends, he said, upon a smile from the federal authorities. But Mr. Curley, it was agreed, is a past master at evoking such smiles.

New Extension Classes

New classes on international affairs, business English, applied economics, political science and radio program writing are to start this week under the university extension division of the Massachusetts Department of Education.

International affairs classes include lectures by William A. Frayer, professor of the University of Michigan, speaking on "The New Nationalism"; Royal A. Gunnison of The Christian Science Monitor on "The Press in the International World," and Kendrick Marshall of Harvard University, on "The Far East."

Unfilled Promises

William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, veteran prohibition crusader, yesterday listed these prerepeal promises that are today unfulfilled, speaking before the Old South Forum:

Employment for 1,250,000 men; establishment of a great grain market, absorbing surplus crops additional revenue of $400,000 for the Federal Government to "wipe out the deficit" reduction of crime; abolition of bootlegging.

He told of a Chicago newspaper, which recently showed 700 saloons in a residential district there, patronized largely by school pupils. He quoted from government sources the percentage increases of drunken driving arrests: Los Angeles, 479 per cent; Cincinnati, 380 per cent; Philadelphia, 300 per cent; New Orleans, 122 per cent.

Ryan Plans Speed Curb

Hard on the heels of reporting 22 persons killed in automobile accidents last week—nine more than the week before and five more than a year before—Registrar Morgan T. Ryan moved to have speed governors put on all automobiles for convicted speedsters.

Mr. Ryan admitted powerful opposition in the Legislature to putting governors on all automobiles registered in the State. He said he would go ahead on his own authority, however, in the case of chronic offenders.

Due largely to New Year revelry, 117 drivers were convicted of driving while under the influence of liquor. This was more than double the total of the previous week.

Curley on Projects Hunt

Not one minute was lost by Governor Curley in plowing up Massachusetts ground for the liberal sowing of federal PWA projects. Today, Miss Elizabeth Herlihy set out, with a Curley mandate in her pocket, to comb Massachusetts communities for new fertile soil. Miss Herlihy was secretary of the Boston Planning Board for many years. This, however, was not her most important qualification, for the stamp of Curley approval, it was said, would only be affixed to a name of the highest caliber—for so important a job in the Curley scheme of things.

This very week, said the Governor to newspaper men, plans for a total of $100,000,000 are to be completed. Massachusetts will be as ready as the Minute Men, when the rattle and chink of federal dollars is heard on the march.

Curley Air Plans Outlined

Fifth in an unbroken line of Governors to use the radio to give an account of his stewardship to the people, Gov. James M. Curley, who is to open his new radiocast series Tuesday night at 6:15 p. m., eastern standard time, over Stations WBZ and WBZA, is the first to promise a regular series from the State House. Governor Curley became microphone-minded as Mayor of the City of Boston when he began a weekly series of talks by himself and various city department heads during his last term as Mayor.

In his forthcoming radio gubernatorial series over WBZ Governor Curley is to discuss for a period of two months his intended legislative program. The weekly talk series is to be divided at first between the Governor himself and Richard D. Grant, his executive secretary. At the end of the two months' period the program will be given over to monthly talks by the Governor, Mr. Grant, and various state departmnet heads.

Joseph B. Ely, when he was Governor, had a microphone on his desk, but was conservative in its use. Though Station WBZ offered him the use of it whenever he desired he apparently felt that he could spare the people of the state except on matters of utmost importance. In spite of his conservatism, former Governor Ely piled up a greater number of microphone addresses than any predecessor.

Lower Gas Prices Sought

On request of Mayor Mansfield, a petition for lowered rates for Boston gas today went into hearing before the State Public Utilities Commission. Defendant was the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, who claimed that rates are fair and that the commission has no power to order an inquiry.

Immediate cause of the inquiry was the rise of rates established by the Consolidated last September. The company said that a limitation imposed by the last Legislature had made the higher rates necessary. The Mayor and a group of gas customers replied with a petition for a rate hearing.

As the hearing opened, Corporation Counsel Henry E. Foley demanded an investigation into all Massachusetts gas companies. He asked that these companies be compelled to furnish detailed information as to their costs, values and incomes. They had been unwilling, he said, to furnish the information voluntarily.

With initial statements, the hearing was adjourned until Jan. 29.

New Duty Is Proposed

A duty of ten per cent, in excess of any other duties, is planned for all imports in the United States, that enter through seaports of adjacent foreign countries, Legislation to that effect is to be introduced in Congress this coming season by Senator David I. Walsh, (D) of Massachusetts and sponsored by the Boston Port Authority and the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association, points out that Canada has such an extra duty now for imports for points in that country, when handled through United States ports.

In letters to representatives in Washington, as well as federal officials, Mr. Davis calls attention to a recent statement publicly made by John C. Newman, president of the Harbor Commission of Montreal, attributing the increase in business of the port of Montreal, during the navigation season of 1934, to importation of grain from many foreign countries for forwarding to United States points. He asks investigation to ascertain if this grain traffic can be secured for Amercan ships and American ports.

Briefs

Fire destroyed the recently remodeled town hall at Ware early today. The loss was estimated at $75,000.

Governor Curley has announced a grant of $425,000 to the Massachusetts ERA for special relief purposes.

Governor Green of Rhode Island moved to oust the Republican police commissioner of Woonsocket. Oddly enough, his method was to order a vice cleanup of the city, planning, it was said, to dismiss the commissioner for not carrying through the order.

George E. Sokolsky, sociologist, told the Ford Hall Forum that the New Deal is no revolution. The army was not involved, he said, and the temperament of the people would never permit armed revolt.

The governorship is easy, compared with being Mayor of Boston, said Governor Curley. "I even get a chance to think, during my moments at home. While mayor I was so rushed that the office seemed a 24-hour job."

John F. Getelee, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, was today re-elected president of the Springfield Central Labor Union. He starts his 17th consecutive term.

Massachusetts savings banks paying 3 per cent interest and 3½ per cent, will not be affected by the recent ruling from Washington limiting time deposits to 2½ per cent, it was said today by Carl M. Spencer, president of the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts.

The Little Eva of the first stage production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" yesterday refused to attend an ERA presentation of the play. "I'm tired of it," she said. Many times, Mrs. Cordelia H. MacDonald has expressed her preference for obscurity, only to be hounded by the autograph hunter.

One person in every five in Massachusetts is now supported by government agencies, said the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations.

Legislation to remove railroad and shipping differentials, which discriminate against the Port of Boston, will be shortly introduced in the national Congress.

Food for Needy Claimed Swapped at Speakeasies

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 7 (AP)—Mayor Jasper McLevy today began an investigation into reports that persons on the relief list of the welfare department bartered canned food received from the Federal Government for liquor at alleged speakeasies.

The Mayor's announcement came after police reported the discovery of a bushel basket containing cans of roast beef during a raid on an alleged liquor establishment. The canned goods were given city authorities for distribution to the needy by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

At the Shubert Tonight

White Studio

Eva Le Gallienne in "L'Aiglon"

Summer Play Season Planned for Coburns At Union College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 2—President Dixon Ryan Fox announced yesterday the organization of the Mohawk Drama Festival, to be held at Union College in July and August. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coburn will direct the festival and head a company of actors. Four plays will be produced: "Aristophanes' "Lysistrata," Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor." Dion Boucicault's and Joseph Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle," and Don Marquis's "The Master of the Revels," a new work, centering in the character of Henry VIII of England.

The plays will be presented in an outdoor theater on the campus, or in the college gymnasium, according to the weather. After a four weeks' season at Union the company will go on a tour for two weeks in New York and adjoining states. Supplementary to the stage throughout the festival will be lectures on the theater and drama.

There will also be conducted an Institute of the Theater, with training classes in dancing and fencing, workshop for practice in the preparation of settings, exhibitions illustrating stage history, and a little theater for student presentation of short plays to invitation audiences. The Institute of the Theater will be directed by Dr. Thomas H. Dickinson, formerly professor of English at the University of Wisconsin.

U. S. Aid Inventoried In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 7—Statistics just released by the New Hampshire division of the New England Council, indicate that New Hampshire received from the RFC, from Feb., 1932, up to July 1, 1934, $3,352,463 and the value of work completed on PWA projects, or in progress, amounted to $7,199,658.

A close estimate on non-federal projects in New Hampshire places the value at $5,181,734. The state also has received for emergency construction of highways and related buildings, $2,879,301, while CWA funds available to the state totaled $3,430,000. Total earnings of the CWA employed in the state aggregated $2,651,368.

For the 11 CCC camps scattered about the state, expenditures and obligations for their operation and maintenance stand at $3,406,775. Other items of interest in the Council's survey reveal that outstanding loans by all institutions under the Farm Credit Administration amount to $1,810,073, while loans advanced by federal land banks total $858,300. The Federal Home Owners Loan Corporation has received 3465 applications and the amount advanced as of Oct. 26, totaled $8,861,243.

Law Officers Convicted

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 7 (AP)—Two former law enforcement officers, convicted liquor conspirators, were sentenced today by Federal Judge John A. Peters to serve a year and a day in the Lewisburg, Penna., penitentiary.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News...	Kay Foster, songs	Baseball School...	Adventure sketch...
5:15	Agricultural reports...	Tom Mix sketch...	Yankee Singers...	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	Juvenile sketch...	"Jack Armstrong"...	"Melody Mart"...
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club...	CBS vocalist...	Local dance music
6:00	Ray Jones, songs...	Evening Tattler:	News Service...	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	"Air Adventures"...	"sketches; music..	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features...	Features; news...	soloists; orchestra	"The Shadow"...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Billy Batchelor"...	"Lum and Abner"	dramatic sketch..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Studio chorus...	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service...
7:15	Plantation music...	Martin Orchestra..	"Just Plain Bill"	Renard Orchestra.
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	After Dinner Revue	Merry-Go-Round ..	Financial talk...
7:45	"Paradise" sketch...	"Uncle Ezra," sk..	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch..
8:00	Jan Garber's Orch.;	Richard Himber's	Sketch; orchestra	Double quartet...
8:15	soloists; comedy...	Orchestra; soloist	Edwin C. Hill...	Talk, Joseph Egan
8:30	Carefree Carnival:	Gladys Swarthout;	Kate Smith's Re-	Sons of Union
8:45	popular variety ...	chorus; orchestra.	vue; soloists...	Veterans; talk...
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Kostelanetz Orch.;	Fisher Orchestra..
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	tenor soloist...	vocal ensemble...	Organ; soloist...
9:30	"Romance Bound,"	Conrad Thibault;	Block and Sully;	Dramatic sketch...
9:45	network sketch...	soloist; orchestra.	soloist; orchestra.	News Service ...
10:00	Joe Rines and his	Gene Arnold; solo-	Jack Renard and	Wayne King and
10:15	dance orchestra...	ist; quartet; orch.	his orchestra...	his orchestra...
10:30	Fifth International	Musical program..	"Prof's Notebook"	CBS speaker...
10:45	WIOD, Miami, party	Record program...	Musical Rhymester	"Gypsy Violin"...
11:00	Studio reports...	Forecasts; events..	News Service...	Glen Gray's Casa
11:15	Daniels Orchestra...	NBC organist...	Fisher Orchestra..	Loma Orchestra..
11:30	Jolly Coburn and his	St. Louis Symph-	Imperial Varieties..	Henry Busse and
11:45	orchestra ...	ony Orchestra..	Pancho Orchestra.	his orchestra...

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WNAC, Alexander Semmler, concert pianist.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:45 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI, Music Guild: Gordon String Quartet; Felix Fox, pianist.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air.
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of classical recordings.
3:30 WBZ, "Music Magic": vocal soloists; narrator; concert orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, Address from the Mayor's office.
4:30 WNAC, "Stellar Guests," Dr. Fritz Zwicky, astronomer.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 WBZ, Official Message to the People of Massachusetts, Gov. James M. Curley, from Executive Chamber, State House, Boston.
6:45 WAAB, "Understanding Music": music lecture; symphony orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI, "Protecting the Taxpayer," Edward A. Filene.
7:30 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloist; trio; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: network dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Lawrence Tibbett; Alvin Macauley, speaker; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "Melodiana": Vivienne Segal; Frank Munn; Lyman Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Grace Moore, soprano; Harry Jackson's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie and his orchestra; guest soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; Mills Brothers; George Stoll and his orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Hands Across the Border": soloists; concert orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Isham Jones and his orchestra; Olga Baclanova; male quartet.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Walter O'Keefe; Casa Loma Orchestra; Ted Husing; soloist.
10:00 WEEI, "The New Moon," dramatic and musical, with Gladys Swarthout, John Barclay and other soloists; players; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "Tim and Irene's Sky Road Show"; dramatic and musical.
11:30 WEEI, Don Bestor and his orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, Dorsey Brothers and their orchestra.
12:00 WBZ, Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees.

Music

Josef Hofmann

Saturday afternoon Jordan Hall was filled almost to capacity for a recital by Josef Hofmann. Mr. Hofmann opened his program with the Liszt transcription of the organ Prelude and Fugue in A minor by Bach, and a seldom heard pair of Mendelssohn Songs without Words. These were followed by Schumann's "Carnaval," and a quartet of compositions by Chopin. To close, Mr. Hofmann played the Scriabin Sonata in F sharp major, the Rubinstein Melody in B major and the Liszt Mephisto Valse.

With virtually the entire catalogue of Bach's "Well-Tempered Clavichord" lying within his fingers, it is not easy to understand why Mr. Hofmann should have chosen the futilely noisy transcription of a work dependent upon the tone color furnished by the various choirs of the organ for a satisfying performance. Mr. Hofmann plays a fugue with a poetic insight exhibited by too few pianists. With his flair for revealing the too seldom evident romantic element in the work of this composer, it is a pity he had not made a more pleasurable choice.

As a matter of fact, the entire program was conventional, and performed in a conventional manner. What variety the artist obtained was accomplished largely through rhythmic departures and strong dynamic contrast rather than any attempt at originality in treatment of thematic material. The opportunity for light, humorous touches offered by Schumann were, seemingly, overlooked by Mr. Hofmann, yet one would not belittle the technical brilliancy which distinguished the work, for the pianist's fingers are nimble servants, especially in scale passages demanding delicacy of touch. With his fine musical intelligence, it seems a waste of talent for Mr. Hofmann to spend an entire afternoon on "old" stuff when there is such a vast reservoir of new material bespeaking the offices of a mature performer of his capabilities. His audience gave him rapt attention and thunderous applause, demandng and receiving numerous encores.

Jean Fardulli

In the same hall on Sunday afternoon, Jean Fardulli, Greek baritone, made his Boston début before a small but very enthusiastic audience. The assisting artist was Cornelius Van Vliet, cellist, with Giuseppe Bamboschek offering some remarkably fine pianoforte accompaniments. Mr. Fardulli selected a program comprised largely of songs by modern Greek composers, with a few operatic arias by way of contrast, and since there were no program notes the listener drew heavily upon his imagination as to the meaning of it all, unless a kind Greek neighbor vouchsafed illuminating information.

Mr. Fardulli is most emphatically operatic timber. His voice is of tremendous volume and he appears to have unlimited breath, well controlled. He also possesses a sense of humor and a knack for projecting a characterization, evident in his performance of the "Prologue" from Pagliacci and Figaro's aria from "Il Barbière di Siviglia." Of vocal refinements Mr. Fardulli has very few, but they are not impossible of attainment. With his natural endowments, plus some serious study in tone production, he should be able to find a place on the operatic stage, where he obviously belongs. The cello solos of Mr. Van Vliet were well chosen and appeared to give pleas[illegible] to the audience.

G. M. S.

Morning Varieties

The second of the series of entertainments called "Morning Varieties" was presented at Symphony Hall Saturday forenoon. The program opened with a motion picture showing the percussion instruments of a symphony orchestra. Demonstrations were given of the glockenspiel, xylophone, drums, triangle, cymbals and so on, and brief musical selections were played in which these instruments were employed. The Harmonica Band of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation gave several numbers, two of which included songs. Indian dances were offered by Gladys and Reginald Laubin.

Everett Grant, in "Star Talk" with slides, described an imaginary trip to the moon and gave some account of its astronomical history. Wild Flowers of the Yosemite were displayed in motion in Pillsbury Pictures. Other items on the program were Bradford Washburn's "Skiing Thrills in Alaska" and a Walt Disney Silly Symphony, "The China Shop." An audience small in numbers was warm in approval of the program. The third entertainment of the series, on Feb. 23, will offer Arthur Fiedler and his orchestra and Hans Wiener and his dancers.

Alabama Data Distributed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Two tons of publicity concerning Alabama and its resources were distributed during the football game on New Year's Day between Alabama and Stanford in the Rose Bowl, at Pasadena, Calif.

Art of Silversmiths Put on Exhibition In Permanent Display by Manufacturer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MERIDEN, Conn., Jan. 7—Silver, which has been much in the public eye during recent discussions of monetary standards—and which is now more in the public pocket than it has been for years—is honored by a whole and permanent exhibit devoted exclusively to its beauty, opened here recently.

This exhibit has been prepared by the Sales Service Institute of the International Silver Company. It is housed in a specially constructed building with 20,000 square feet of floor space. Beautifully furnished rooms, each with special color schemes in modern styles and with unusual lighting effects which show off the silversmiths' art to best advantage, are devoted to the products of each of the company's different factories. One special gallery is set apart for display of trophies.

There are also reception rooms and a lecture hall seating 125 people.

The institute is planned to be more than a mere series of show rooms—it is designed as an object lesson in expert display for silverware retailers. In the lecture hall programs of an educational nature are to be given for the further benefit of visiting merchants.

Boston Mayor Urges State Welfare Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

to stimulate employment, or salaries would have to be drastically slashed. The Mayor argued that times are against such reductions and costs of living do not justify them.

Despite this seeming reversal of his policy of 1934, when he attempted economies through salary cuts, the Mayor stated:

"I do not mean to indicate that reasonable economies should not be practiced. They must. But without drastic curtailment in one way or another of salaries or wholesale suspension and elimination of important municipal service."

Interrogaters recall that during the Mayor's legislative fight for consolidation powers, he used as his argument the fact that consolidation would make possible great economies through personnel reductions.

The Mayor further revealed his 1935 legislative program when he announced that he will propose a bill setting up local housing authorities to speed the federal housing program in Massachusetts.

In addition, he said, he will resubmit his 1934 proposal for a recess committee to study county government as to the advisability of abolishing it as outworn, expensive and unnecessary machinery.

Another of his bills will seek a study on the question of consolidating into one community the 40 cities and towns in greater Boston to eliminate waste and inefficiency.

And during his address, the Mayor for the first time, revealed that his 1934 economies totaled $2,500,000 But these, he said, were immediately overbalanced by factors beyond his control which forced the tax rate to $37.10.

The Dance

La Argentina

The popularity of La Argentina continues undiminished in Boston. An audience which nearly filled Symphony Hall received her ecstatically Saturday night, when she returned after a season's absence.

The reasons for this popularity are fairly apparent. Here is an art which presents no problems. Spanish dancing is easy to comprehend, and La Argentina is without doubt the best of the Spanish dancers known to us. She is particularly competent within the very restricted technical and emotional range of her medium. A few simple steps, a few obvious rhythms, a little touch of elementary "program," and you have a Spanish dance.

Really it is as much miming as dancing. A saucy toss of the head, a contemptuous shrug of the shoulders, a provocative flirt of the skirt are sufficient to convey the little story of most of these numbers, which have the appeal of a variety show. Then there are such essays toward the interpretive dance as the de Falla Ritual Fire Dance and "La Corrida," which do not make too heavy a demand on the imagination. Add the costumes of exotic beauty and the performer's really extraordinary virtuosity with the castanets, and you have the grand total of this art, and of the very considerable achievement of La Argentina.

But is not this art a little monotonous? Does it not tempt us to be a little too easily satisfied? After all, there is a limit to our interest in the simple pleasures of senoritas and peasant girls. We should welcome occasionally deeper emotional expression, perhaps even an intellectual flavor.

L. A. S.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged.

	High	Low	Last
May	78.5	78.5	78.1b
June	78.9	78.9	78.2b
July	79.8	79.5	77.0b

b—Bid.

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25 UNITED PILOTS ARE "MILLION-MILERS"

By EDWIN C. HILL, *The Flying Reporter*

● CLEVELAND: "Is that young man a good pilot, miss?" This from a cautious lady passenger to her United stewardess as Richard Dobie stepped into the cockpit. Dobie is on his *second million miles!* But he and his 24 other "million-mile" colleagues will be *"young men"* for a long time yet. Their present experience by ground travel equals *forty years* each! Pilots on the United payroll average 4500 hours in the air—equal to 20 round-the-world flights per man!

This is one explanation of United's air supremacy—a great, complete transportation system, a model for the world. 55 big comfortable 3-mile-a-minute twin-engined Boeings; lighted airways, unmatched ground facilities, a two-way radio network, the only air line with a stewardess on every plane—air travel at its best.

Fly from New York, Philadelphia or Washington to Cleveland and Chicago and on West from Chicago to all major Pacific Coast cities, in 3-mile-a-minute Boeing twin-motored transports. Most frequent service, shortest route between Chicago, Cleveland and New York. Travel as far as 2300 miles overnight. Only United flies two pilots and stewardess on every plane. TICKETS, RESERVATIONS: Call United Air Lines Ticket Office in your city or hotel porters, travel bureaus, Postal and Western Union offices.

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HOTEL TAFT
ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK

Control of Liquor in Maine And Question of Legal Betting On Races Confront Legislators

Effect of Japanese Trade Competition Puts Added Burden on Relief Agencies—New State Library Urged to Aid Construction Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 7—Maine's liberal government has presented the State Legislature now in session with a panel of unusual problems relating to liquor, gambling and industry.

Eighty years of traditional opposition to liquor, reversed in 1934, finds Maine in a quandary on just how to entertain its new year-round boarder. The return of liquor to Maine was hailed by the majority of the electorate with undisguised enthusiasm. Now everybody seems to agree that liquor certainly should not have the run of the State.

Last week saw the opening of eight state liquor stores, with $50,000 of consumers' coin crossing the bar—or is it now a counter?—in aggregate sales.

Open Saloon Opposed

Gov. Louis J. Brann and nearly every wet and dry are united in opposition to the open saloon. The conviction of the wets that it is not liquor so much as its sordid surroundings that incites disfavor has resulted in the establishment of the State Liquor Commission empowered to enforce many restrictions.

The State is anxious to clamp down hard on the bootlegger. Liquor supporters realize that he can do more than anyone to ditch their comeback. The Legislature is studying ways to strengthen liquor sales restrictions at its present session.

The specter of wholesale public gambling in Maine has poked its head over the bars. Maine, like those states where pari-mutuel betting on horse races already has been legalized, is experiencing certain very definite stages of controversy. First, opposition between opponents and supporters of public wagering; second, opposition between racing factions.

The Racing Question

Bills for legalizing pari-mutuel betting in Maine are being framed. Meanwhile Maine's exponents of the old whip-and-buggy era, the light-harness men, are organizing to combat any monopoly by promoters of the running horse business. Light harness racing of the sort that does the round of Maine's county fairs has always dominated the rural racing picture. It has always been run for small purses.

Popular interest in horse racing as a sport, not as a medium of gambling, has kept it alive. Any bill legalizing gambling in Maine must, it is considered, contain a clause prohibiting all-summer meetings of the runners such as those staged at Narragansett and Rockingham.

Closing down of several departments of the Pepperell Mills in Biddeford brings Maine's industrial question into the picture. Approximately 1600 workers have been discharged in the cotton mills. Japanese competition with British and American manufacturers has had an unhappy repercussion in Maine. Its industry awaits a solution while idle workers await increased disbursement of relief funds.

A large number of less important matters engage the State's attention. George Stobie, fish and game commissioner, wants to see Maine start a research department to facilitate protection and expansion of its wild life resources.

The Maine investment field is undergoing a brief survey. Demand for common stock in Maine corporations is low. A while back there was some buying activity on the part of investors seeking to average holdings. A preference for income rather than market appreciation has curbed the demand for common stocks.

Shoe Trade Improved

The best holiday retail trade since people were paying for things with the frothy wealth of the 1929 boom was reported by business groups throughout Maine. The return of 4000 shoe workers to their lasts in central Maine cities by early spring is expected. A 20 per cent improvement in the State's shoe industry was recorded in 1934.

Construction of a $500,000 state library building, a project which heads a list of 25 approved by the last Legislature, may receive early action with the present agitation for activities to stimulate the building industry. Not only is a new library badly needed to replace the present quarters in the State House, crowded to overflowing, but a building project of the type suggested would lead the way in Maine for the revival of the building and granite industries.

A plan to make Maine's Legislature a one-house affair will be presented to the lawmakers. It is said that the unicameral plan would save the State $40,000 at each biennial session. The bill calls for a reduction of the Assembly from 184 to 75 members and increases the salaries from $600 to $1000. The advantages of the plan, according to the promotors, include the elimination of conference committees, a shortening of the session, reduction of the power of lobbyists and greater facility for having needed special sessions.

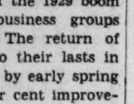
Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"L'AIGLON" (Shubert). With Eva Le Gallienne. 8:15.

Movies



STATE — "Forsaking all Others." New type of good-humored triangle plot. With Clark Gable, Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery. Charley Chase comedy. Professional football plays in slow and fast motion. Ship to shore radiotelephone explained. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:45.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Paul Muni in "Border Town." Fenway, 1, 4, 7, 9:57. Paramount, 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also Tom Brown in "Bachelor of Arts."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." Prize winning example of movie as distinct art form—made by Robert Flaherty — of Moana of the South Seas," and "Nanook of the North" fame. Educational shorts. 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

ORPHEUM—"The Mighty Barnum," with Wallace Beery. Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—Paul Whiteman and his band enter new fields of stage entertainment. Boo Lawrence sings. Screen feature, "The President Vanishes," deals with war loving armorers, "grey shirts," and other current problems. 11:30 a. m., 4:30, 1:40, 7:20, 10:10.

KEITH'S — "Romance in Manhattan," with Ginger Rogers and Francis Lederer high above New York streets—in spirit and in fact. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

MODERN—Shirley Temple takes to the air in "Bright Eyes." 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Also, "The Church Mouse."

BOSTON—"The Silver Streak," streamline train story. 10:11 a. m., 1:16, 4:21, 7:26, 10:31. Vaudeville.

SCOLLAY—"Border Town." 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Vaudeville.

TREMONT—Will Rogers in "Handy Andy," and "The Unknown Blonde." 9 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY — "Flirtation Walk." 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Gentlemen Are Born."

UPTOWN — "Anne of Green Gables." 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also, "Flirtation Walk."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Isle of Bermuda"; Oswald the Rabbit cartoon; "Flying Pigskin"; Dumbbell Letters; Leon Errol comedy; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

PROF. CARL J. FRIEDRICH—Of Harvard department of government, lectures on "University Training for Public Service," under the auspices of the Cambridge League of Women Voters. Parish House of the First Church, Congregational, Mason and Garden Streets, 8.

CASE WORKERS' COUNCIL—Boston Council of Social Agencies, John C. L. Dowling, executive director of the Boston Department of Public Welfare, speaks. Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA OPERA ORCHESTRA—Public Library Lecture Hall. 8:15.

GARDNER MUSEUM — Klaus Goetze, pianist. 2:45.

MUSIC LOVERS' CLUB—Junior program. Ten-year-old pianist, Allen Barker; 14-year-old violinist, Frank Zecchino. Copley-Plaza. 10:45 a. m.

ORGAN RECITAL—G. Wallace Woodworth. The Memorial Church, Harvard. 5.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE — "Modern Industry as a Restoration of Nature." Lecture by Prof. Eugen Rosenstock - Hüssy in series on "The Social Framework of an Industrialized World." 5.

PRESIDENT CLUB—William E. Chanery lectures: "On the Way to St. Helena." Hotel Vendome. 2

BOOK TALK—Ruth Wolfe Fuller, Community Playhouse, Wellesley Hills. 10 a. m.

ZONTA CLUB—Miss Amy Greene of the Social Service Department of the Children's Hospital tells of Christmas experiences this year. 264 Boylston St. 6.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Rev. James G. Gilkey speaks on "The Essential Issue America Is Facing." 2:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Miss Katharine Taylor speaks on "Some Educational Questions of Today." 6:30.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Gothic Art," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

WRITING WILLIAMS—Speaks on "The Labor Situation," to the Boston Club of Harvard Business School Alumni. Chamber of Commerce restaurant. 12:15.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Gov. James M. Curley, speaker. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

KIWANIS CLUB—J. Weston Allen speaks on "Separating the Gun Man From His Gun." City Club. 12:15.

EMERGENCY CAMPAIGN LUNCHEON—Industry and Finance Division. Copley-Plaza. 12:30.

Call for Yale Men Held Weakening of Depression

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7 (AP)—An increased demand by industrial concerns in the last year for Yale graduates was construed Saturday to indicate a further weakening of the depression.

The demand, which began an upcurve about a year ago, has been registered steadily on the records of the university's various departmental employment bureaus. The greatest boost was shown in the request for chemists. Prof. Arthur J. Hill, of the Sterling Laboratory of Chemistry characterized this profession as the first to show signs of business improvement and the last to indicate depression.

Dr. George Pierce Baker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—Dr. George Pierce Baker, who passed on yesterday, was the founder of the famous "Forty-seven Workshop" at Cambridge—an outgrowth of a Harvard course in drama listed as "English 47." His influence upon the American theater has been widely felt, through the work of such of his students as Eugene O'Neill, Lee Simonson, Edward Sheldon, Philip Barry and Heywood Broun.

Students of the English 47 class would write plays under Dr. Baker's direction and then see their work undergo the test of actual production at the Little Theater in near-by Radcliffe College.

After 36 years at Harvard, Dr. Baker in 1924 moved to New Haven and took his place on the Yale faculty. Here a $125,000 theater and dramatic school building had been built for his use with the aid of a special $1,000,000 endowment provided by Edward S. Harkness.

Since his retirement in 1933 Dr. Baker had been living at Silver Lake, N. H. He was a native of Providence, R. I., where he was born in 1866.

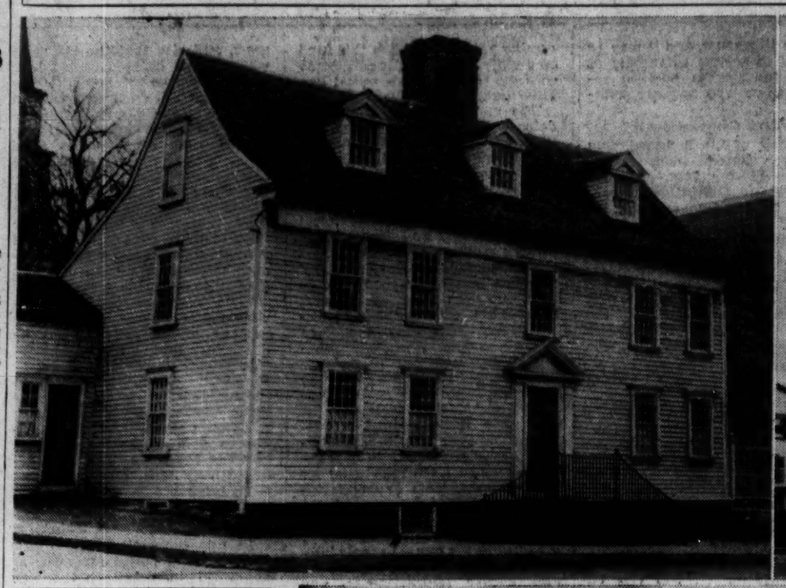
• THIS IS THE HOTEL *which everybody praises* IN NEW YORK

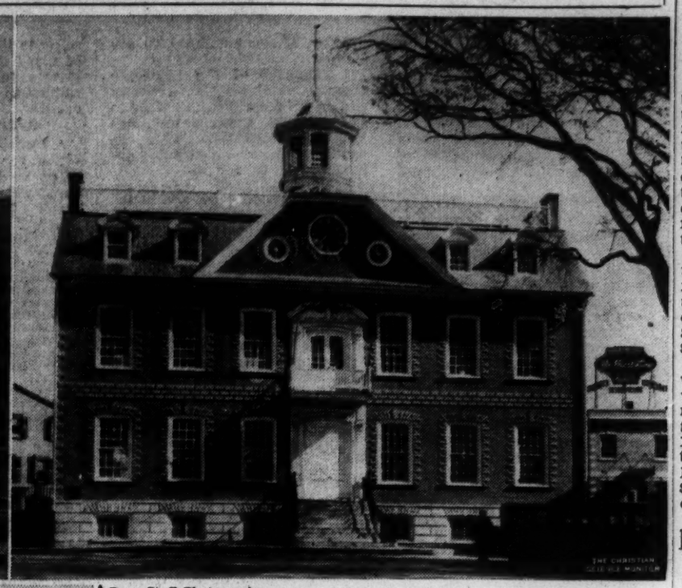
• The modern, smart, *friendly* hotel with 800 outside rooms, all featuring bath, shower, sunshine and radio. Convenient to everything. Single from $2.50, double from $3.50.

• HOTEL MONTCLAIR

Lexington Ave. 49th to 50th Sts. N.Y.C.

Newport Treasures Its Traditions





By a Staff Photographer

Historic Buildings Are Saved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I.—Newport recognizes the value of its historic buildings, both for their home interest as well as an attraction for summer visitors.

The Wanton Lyman Hazard house, upper left, erected in 1675, the home of the early governors, scene of the Stamp Act Riots and the home of many prominent Newport families, was restored in 1929.

Restoration of the Colony House, upper right, the most important building in Newport, was finished in 1932. This is one of the few Colony Houses—probably, strictly speaking, the only one remaining. Here were entertained Washington, Lafayette, Rochambeau and the commanders of famous French regiments who came to America during the Revolution. Many conferences were held here before the Battle of Yorktown.

The Old Market, bottom, once the City Hall, is restored and is being used by a civic body. The lines of this building are among the purest and finest known in architecture.

Turning Forest Land In New Hampshire To Nation Advised

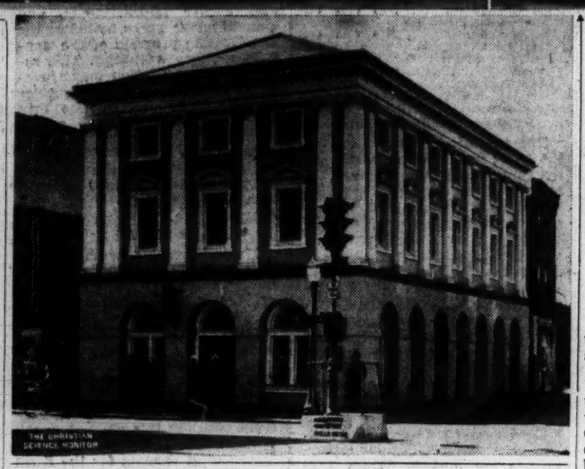
CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 7 (AP)—The New Hampshire Planning Board has recommended that the State take advantage of the Federal Government's willingness to acquire and improve additional forest land in New Hampshire, provided state and local interests can properly be safeguarded. The recommendation was the result of a study by the board's advisory committee after three months' work.

In its report, the committee set forth that any enabling act passed by the State Legislature authorizing federal land purchase should designate a state agency and should empower it to examine proposals, with power of approval or disapproval. It said further:

The terms of any lease under which the State would acquire control of land purchased by the Federal Government should give the State the same freedom in managing the property as it has in the case of state forests, permitting it to charge reasonable prices for use, to cut and sell timber when advisable, and to convert receipts to State and local revenue;

State and town forests should be encouraged where they served a special need and can be afforded;

A department of the state government should be designated to work with town officials to decide and further the proper use in future of land which has been acquired through tax title.



Beaver Give Promise of Short Winter In Laying Up a Light Supply of Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Jan. 7—Beaver have been getting ready for winter in Acadia National Park, cutting wood industriously and laying it up near their houses for food. The quantity is not large so that some of the weather-wise declare the winter will not be hard.

With regard to history and geology, Ranger E. L. Thompson tells an interesting story. Eight feet of muck were dug through in the construction, not long go, of a building near Hulls Cove. Down beneath that eight feet of muck was an old beaver cutting, showing perfect marks of teeth, buried through centuries. A geologist said that one foot of muck in that locality would take a century to form; so beavers were busy in ages past, on Mount Desert Island, though the land may not have been an island then.

In early days of the park the beaver ran a race with those who tore down their dams. Those who were engaged in the work wearily claimed that they could not tear down as fast as the beaver could build up and there was something pathetic as well as humorous in the fact that when a beaver came upon the beginning of their home or dam torn to pieces, they at once began building.

Just now their habitations are being chinked. Tirelessly they work, miraculously do they achieve. They mind their own affairs and they don't prey upon others. Everywhere, where there is beaver-made marshland, you'll find the otter and the muskrat living there going about their daily work.

Harvard Produces 12,100 Meals Daily In Addition to Its Output of Learning

Madam Housewife, how would you like to prepare 12,100 meals a day?

That's what is being done in the Harvard University kitchens. It takes 550 professional employees, beside 150 student waiters, to handle this volume of food. There are 2100 meals a day served for the employees themselves. And imagine, if you can, peeling 1½ tons, or 166 pecks, of potatoes a day. For that is the amount used.

But these potatoes are not peeled by hand. A special machine peels them automatically by an "abrasion" method. The "spuds" are bumped or whirled around in the machine until their skins are virtually scraped off by the impacts received. The "eyes" and bad spots are removed by a special corps of waitresses in spare time.

Milk to the total of 1000 gallons a day is consumed, 700 gallons by the students and the remainder by the bakery for cooking purposes. It takes two big poultry farms, one in New Hampshire and the other in Connecticut, to supply the fresh eggs used by the college daily. Roy L. Westcott, superintendent of the Harvard College dining rooms, estimates that more than 5000 eggs are used each day.

Mr. Westcott says that serving this staggering amount of food is not as difficult as it sounds. He has planned the work that goes with it so efficiently that the visitor to the massive kitchens sees little rushing about. Each man has his specific duty and does it quietly.

Meals are planned several days in advance by the stewards of the Houses and are varied as much as possible. Suggestions from the students are welcome and frequently utilized. It is the endeavor of the Harvard authorities to give the best of everything in the food provided. One day a week, a "high table dinner" is served with specially prepared dishes.

Besides the dining halls, Harvard has two "student grills." These are located in the Harvard Business School and in Eliot House. The grills are open until midnight and are frequented by from 300 to 400 students nightly, usually at 11 o'clock, after a long evening of study.

Four Massachusetts Mayors Inaugurated

Four Massachusetts Mayors were inducted into office today at Revere, Quincy, Fall River and Haverhill, following the taking of their oaths. The four new Mayors are James M. O'Brien of Revere, Charles A. Ross of Quincy, Alexander C. Murray of Fall River and George E. Dalrymple of Haverhill.

Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy faces a contest to prevent his term of office from being voided. His defeated opponent, Russell Bates, has brought a petition asking that Mayor Ross's election be voided on the grounds of incomplete return of election expenditures.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly overcast, possibly without rain, and moderately warm, temperature in the 40's tonight and Tuesday; colder, probably freezing late Tuesday night; moderate southeasterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably occasional light rains tonight and Tuesday; mild temperature followed by colder Tuesday afternoon or night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably occasional light rains tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds, mostly south and southwest, and overcast weather, probably occasional light rain tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	51	Minneapolis	28	34
Bermuda	66	68	New Orleans	54	60
Chicago	44	44	New York	48	50
Denver	34	40	Norfolk, Va.	44	60
Helena, Mont.	32	48	Philadelphia	44	50
Jacksonville	58	66	St. Louis	48	56
Kansas City	50	54	San Francisco	48	56
Los Angeles	50	60	Washington	42	50
Miami, Fla.	54	72			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 7. B—Maximum Jan. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:35 p. m.; height, 11.3 feet.
Tuesday, 1:11 a. m.; height, 10 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:37 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; light rainfall; depth of snow on the ground at 8 p. m. 0.3 inches; maximum temperature 42 degrees above zero; minimum temperature 36 above.

Marsh Road Urged At Hampton Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 7—Construction of a broad highway across the marshes at Hampton is recommended to Gov. John G. Winant and the executive council to relieve the increasing highway traffic leading to that important summer recreational center, in a report of a special Hampton Beach Commission.

Such a highway has been pronounced practical by Frederick E. Everett, State Highway Commissioner, who has indicated to the Governor and Council that it would not only relieve congestion, but would reclaim land now of little use. In addition, provision would be made for additional parking space and to provide recreational advantages for those who go to the seashore for days of picknicking.

Co-operating with these agencies, too, the New Hampshire Development Commission has indorsed the project as being essential for further development of Hampton Beach—furnishing statistics to show that attendances on single days has numbered more than 150,000 on weekends and holidays in the vacation season.

THE COLLINGWOOD

A small, quiet hotel. Especially desirable for ladies traveling alone. Home of the famous Collingwood Chestnut Room. Single from $2. Double from $3.

45 WEST 35TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Case Cost of Relief In New Hampshire Heads States' List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 7—Statistics compiled by official administrators of New Hampshire's unemployment relief program indicate that the past year's projects have cost more a case than in all other states of the Union with the exception of three. In addition, the difference in cost between work relief and direct relief is far in excess in this State than in the entire country generally.

Figures given out for August show that the cost per case for relief work in New Hampshire is nearly double the average cost for the rest of the country—the average cost being $36.56 per case as compared with $70.37 per case for this State.

Other comparisons show that whereas throughout the country, work relief costs generally approximate 47 per cent more for each case than does direct relief, in New Hampshire the difference amounts to 117 per cent. Compared with New Hampshire's work-relief cost of $70.37 per case, direct-relief cost per case is $32.30.

Lumbermen Seek To Hold Up Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 7—The New England Lumbermen's Association, holding its annual meeting here recently, adopted a resolution declaring that "costs of production do not warrant any decrease in the selling price of lumber as a whole," and urged that "present prices be maintained and that production be curtailed to conform to current demand."

The lumbermen's action follows closely the withdrawal by the lumber code authority of the cost protection prices on all lumber.

In an address on "Whither America?" James M. Matthews, director of distribution of the Babson School, said that he was more optimistic over business prospects for the ensuing year than he has been for a long time.

More Autos Registered In Bay State This Year

Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicle officials, digging themselves out from under the avalanche of work which went with the rush of issuing 1935 automobile license plates, report a total of approximately 450,000 vehicles on the road to date.

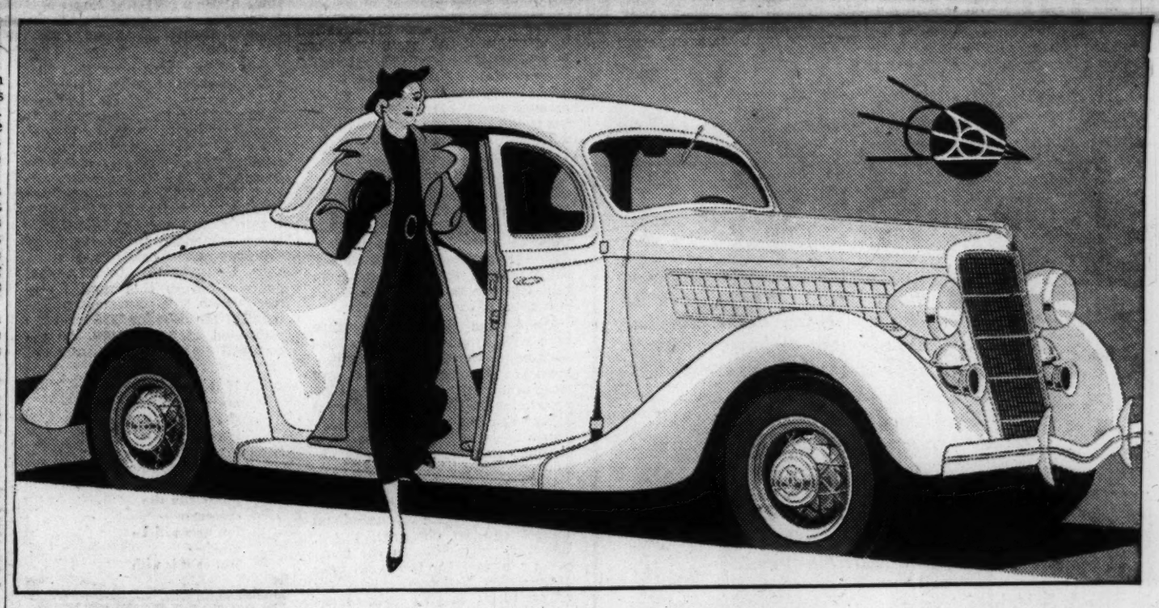
This is about 10,000 more than the number registered at the same time last year, but 8000 less than those registered on Jan. 2, 1932, and 42,000 less than those registered on Jan. 2, 1931. But in the peak years of 1928, '29 and '30 there were 500,000 automobiles registered on Jan. 2. The real rush of securing plates is over until around April 1, officials believe.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
401 ESSEX LAWRENCE, MASS.

Tea Room, Candies, Ices

PURITAN ICE CREAM. SECOND ST.
57 HANOVER AND 897 ELM ST.
MANCHESTER, N. H.
19 NO. MAIN ST. CONCORD, N. H.
570 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME.

FORD V-8 FOR 1935



A Distinctive, Modern Car for the Woman Motorist

To the power, speed and brilliant performance of the Ford V-8, there have been added a new beauty, a new luxury—and a marvelous riding ease.

The Ford V-8 has always been a favorite with men. You've heard the men in your family talk about it. "That's a great car," they have said. "Eighty miles an hour when you want it, a smooth, powerful engine, swift pick-up and the ability to 'take it' all day long."

But the New Ford V-8 is a car in which women, too, can take a still keener pride and delight. A more beautiful car, with modern style in every line and appointment.

A "FRONT-SEAT RIDE" FOR BACK-SEAT PASSENGERS

In the New 1935 Ford V-8 you ride nearer the center of the car. You ride on longer, more flexible springs. All weight is distributed to give Center-Poise. The back seat is restful and relaxing—the ride becomes a smooth and flowing glide on any kind of road.

THE ROOMIEST, MOST COMFORTABLE FORD EVER BUILT AND THE EASIEST TO DRIVE

The New Ford is a bigger car than any previous Ford. It has wider doors and is lower—easier to step in and out. Front seats are 4 to 5½ inches wider. New, larger space is provided behind the rear seat for suitcases and bags, thus avoiding crowding of passengers.

New features make the Ford V-8 still easier for women to drive. There is a new soft clutch which requires less foot pressure. The brakes also require less pressure, although they are more powerful and stop the car more quickly and smoothly than ever before. New steering mechanism makes the car easier to handle.

STYLE THAT WOMEN WILL ADMIRE

A glance will tell you that the New Ford is just about the handsomest car you have ever seen. Its lines are modern, graceful, without being freakish. Its colors are new and attractive. It is a car that women will stop to admire as readily as they do a new gown.

LUXURIOUS APPOINTMENTS

Modern ideas in design and coloring are seen in the car interiors. New upholstery with narrow piping and pillowed seats; hardware in tones to match upholstery; a new, more convenient and very modern instrument panel; curved gear shift lever which adds to the comfort of passengers in the front seat; double sun visors; doors which are hinged in front and swing forward; Clear-Vision Ventilation—these are some of the features which make these new cars so distinctive.

FORD V-8 RELIABILITY AND SAFETY

Every Ford V-8 for 1935 has Safety Glass all around—in doors and windows—at no additional cost. Every car has welded all-steel body. And, of course, every Ford has the powerful and reliable V-8 engine which makes the car such a satisfaction to drive as well as economical to operate.

We invite you to see and drive this New Ford V-8 for 1935.

• LOW FORD PRICES •
12 BODY TYPES $495 and up

(F. O. B. Detroit. Standard accessory group including bumpers and spare tire extra. Convenient terms, if desired, through Universal Credit Co.)

NOW ON DISPLAY AT THE SHOWROOMS OF ALL FORD DEALERS

President's Budget Message Gives Some Thought to a Day of Reckoning

(Continued from Page 1)

fiscal year. Industrial output for the period as a whole, when measured by the Federal Reserve Board index, was 25 per cent greater than in the fiscal year 1933, and only slightly below the level of the fiscal year 1931.

Durable Goods Industry Lags

The degree of recovery varied in the different industries. Production of nondurable goods, which had declined only moderately during the depression, approached within 1 per cent of its 1923-25 average, while output in the durable-goods group, where prices showed relatively small declines since 1929, was 38 per cent below its average in those years.

Construction activity financed by private individuals continued to be restricted in amount, although public construction increased. This result was in no way surprising in view of the enormous sums spent in permanent structures, in many cases in excess of actual requirements, during the period 1925-29.

The average volume of industrial employment expanded in proportion to production, and the total number of unemployed at the end of the fiscal year 1934, although still very large, decreased by about 2,000,000, as compared with June 1933, and 4,000,000 as compared with the worst point of the depression, which fell in March 1933. Reflecting higher wage rates and an expansion in total hours worked, industrial pay rolls averaged sharply higher over the year. Distribution of commodities at retail to consumers increased, but in smaller proportion than output, with the result that inventories of manufacturers showed a net growth over the year ended June, 30, 1934.

Farm Prices Up Sharply

At the end of the fiscal year 1934 the bureau of labor statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices stood at 74.8 per cent of its 1926 average, as compared with 66.3 per cent on June 30, 1933, and 59.6 per cent early in March, 1933. The sharpest rise in prices took place in farm products, which were affected by anticipation of smaller crops during the summer of 1934.

The rise in agricultural prices more than offset the decrease in farm output, and farmers' cash income, including governmental rental and benefit payments, was 34 per cent higher than in the fiscal year, 1933. Corporate profits, aided by larger volume as well as by inventory appreciation, also increased considerably.

Following the close of the fiscal year, 1934, output in basic industries fell sharply through September, reflecting particularly an overaccumulation of inventories in steel and textile products and the delay in the placing of orders for autumn merchandise because of uncertainty as to the effect of the drought. Industrial prices, however, remained relatively stable and prices of farm products and foods moved into closer alignment with prices of nonagricultural commodities.

Retail Markets Improve

In retail markets, goods continue to move in sustained volume with the result that inventories were reduced to lower levels and output was again increasing in the final quarter of the calendar year 1934.

Condition of the fiscal year 1935: the total expenditure requirements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, are estimated at approximately $8,581,000,000, as shown in the general budget summary. Of this amount, the sum of $3,321,000,000 is for regular expenditures, and $5,260,000,000 for recovery and relief. The regular expenditures are for the following general purposes:

Operation and maintenance of the regular departments and establishments:	$1,235,000,000
Veterans' pensions and benefits	610,000,000
Interest on the national debt	835,000,000
Tax refunds (excluding processing taxes)	68,000,000
Subtotal	2,748,000,000
Dept retirements	573,000,000
Total	$3,321,000,000

The amount of $1,235,000,000, mentioned above, includes $20,000,000 for expenditures estimated to be made this year from an additional sum of approximately $125,000,000 which will be required for 1935 to make up deficiencies in the appropriations for the regular departments and establishments, including the veterans' administration.

Veterans Cost More

Of this additional sum, approximately $65,000,000 will be required to meet the needs of the veterans' administration, due to the application of new laws of revised rules pertaining to service-connected disabilities.

Of the total expenditures for recovery and relief, $788,000,000 are for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the refunding of processing taxes, while $4,472,000 are devoted to other purposes in the recovery and relief program. During the first five months of the current fiscal year the Government expended for recovery and relief, $1,712,000,000, or at the rate of about $350,000,000 per month.

A summary of the aggregate amount expended for recovery and relief from Feb. 1, 1932, to Nov. 30, 1934, shows a total figure of $8,164,900,000. This expenditure has been distributed approximately as follows:

Agricultural aid	$1,337,000,000
Relief	2,783,900,000
Public works	1,234,300,000
Aid to home owners	306,300,000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	2,381,300,000
Miscellaneous	160,900,000
Total	$8,164,900,000

From Feb. 1, 1932, to Nov. 30, 1934—nearly three years—provision for recovery and relief through appropriations and authorizations reached a grand total of $14,412,400,000. Of this total there emained unexpended on Nov. 30, $6,247,500,000, a large part of which had already been obligated though not yet actually paid out by the treasury.

$900,000,000 for Relief

The sum of approximately $900,000,000 from the unobligated portion must, however, be made available for transfer to emergency relief needs during the remaining months of the current fiscal year. Recommendation is therefore made that the Congress provide for the immediate transfer of such unobligated portion for relief during the transition period from direct relief to work relief as outlined in my annual message.

Appropriations for emergency relief purposes will be completely exhausted early in February. Hence it is vitally necessary that unobligated balances of moneys already appropriated be made immediately available to care for the unemployed during the remainder of the fiscal year 1935 and the transition period. Through such action no new appropriation will be required to carry our relief needs for the current fiscal year.

The total receipts for the fiscal year 1935 are estimated at $3,711,000,000. After deducting from this amount the processing taxes, estimated at $589,000,000, there remains $3,122,000,000 to be applied against other expenditures of the Government.

Expect More From Income Tax

The income tax for 1935 is estimated to yield $234,000,000 more than in 1934, or a total of $1,051,000,000. The receipts from miscellaneous internal-revenue taxes, exclusive of processing taxes, are expected to produce $60,000,000 more in 1935 than in 1934, thus bringing the total yield up to $1,543,000,000. It is estimated that customs will show a decrease for 1935 under 1934 of about $26,000,000, due to the Cuban sugar agreement and to the foreign-trade situation in general. Miscellaneous revenues and other receipts from the realization of certain assets are expected to yield for 1935 about $227,000,000, an increase of $66,000,000 over 1934.

The deficit for the fiscal year 1935 is estimated at $4,869,000,000, including $573,000,000 for statutory debt retirements. On Dec. 26, 1934, the gross national debt stood at $28,484,000,000. It is estimated that the gross debt on June 30, 1935, will amount to about $31,000,000,000. In the budget message of last year it was estimated that the national debt on June 30, 1935, would amount to $31,800,000,000. According to the latest estimates, the debt will not reach this amount by $800,000,000.

No Balanced Budget

The fiscal year 1936: In the budget message of last year I said, speaking of the fiscal year 1936, that we should plan to have a definitely balanced budget for the third year of recovery, and from that time on to seek a continued reduction of the national debt.

Despite the substantial measure of recovery achieved since that statement was made, unemployment is still large. The states and local units now provide a smaller proportionate share of relief than a year ago, and the Federal Government is therefore called upon to continue to aid in this necessary work.

For this reason it is evident that we have not yet reached a point at which a complete balance of the budget can be obtained. I am, however, submitting to the Congress a budget for the fiscal year 1936 which balances except for expenditures to give work to the unemployed.

If this budget receives the approval of the Congress, the country will henceforth have the assurance that, with the single exception of this item, every current expenditure of whatever nature will be fully covered by our estimates of current receipts. Such deficit as occurs will be due solely to this cause, and it may be expected to decline as rapidly as private industry is able to reemploy those who now are without work.

Budget Comparisons

A resume of the financial plan which the general budget summary shows for 1936, as compared with 1934 and 1935, is presented below (in millions of dollars):

	1934	1935	1936
I—Regular			
1—Receipts	2763	3123	3422
2—Expenditures—			
(1) Operation and maintenance of regular departments and establishments	1086	1235	1622
(2) Veterans' pensions and benefits	556	610	740
(3) Interest on national debt	787	835	875
(4) Tax refunds (exclusive of processing taxes)	63	68	65
Total reg. expenditures	2462	2748	3302
II—Recovery and Relief			
1—Agricultural Adjustment Administration: Processing taxes	383	589	570
Expenditures (including refunds of processing taxes)	390	788	472
Excess of expenditures over taxes	—63	+199	—98
2—Other recovery and relief expenditures	3993	4872	4110
Total recovery and relief expenditures	3930	4671	4012
Total expenditures (exclusive of debt retirements)	6392	7419	7314
Net deficit	3629	4296	3892
Debt retirements	360	573	636
Gross deficit	3989	4869	4528

$8,520,000,000 Expenditures

The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1936, as shown in the general budget summary, total in round figures $8,520,000,000, including statutory debt retirements. Of this amount, $3,938,000,000 are for regular purposes, and the remainder for recovery and relief.

The regular expenditures consist of $1,622,000,000 for the operation and maintenance of the regular departments and establishments of the Government, which includes $200,000,000 to be expended from an annual appropriation of $300,000,000 for public works, as requested in the budget and as explained below. The other items of regular expenditures are $740,000,000 for veterans' pensions and benefits, $875,000,000 for interest on the national debt, $636,000,000 for statutory debt retirements, and $65,000,000 for tax refunds (excluding processing tax refunds).

Some of the principal increases in the major expenditure items for 1936 may be cited. The restoration of the final 5 per cent of the 15 per cent salary reduction amounts to about $40,000,000 for the regular departments and establishments, exclusive of the postal service. The latter service requires an additional sum of $25,000,000 for this purpose.

Increased Civil Service Fund

Provision has been made in 1936 for an increase in the civil service retirement and disability fund of $20,000,000 over 1935, making a total annual contribution to this fund of $40,000,000. This increase will enable the Government to meet more nearly its annual obligation with respect to this fund. It has been estimated that this obligation amounts to $52,000,000, but such estimate has not been sufficiently established to justify its inclusion in the budget. An effort will be made during the coming year, however, definitely to establish the Government's annual liability, the amount of which will be included in the 1937 budget. Likewise, an increase of $50,000,000 is recommended in the veterans' adjusted-service certificate fund, thus bringing the total annual contribution to this fund up to $100,000,000. The actuarial requirement of the fund for 1936 has been estimated at $155,000,000. An effort will also be made during the coming year to establish this fund on a more definite basis consistent with the Government's actual liability under existing law.

The expenditures for national defense have been increased for 1936 over 1935 by $180,000,000. This increase is due to the current policy of the Congress and the Executive to make up for the delay by the United States in meeting the provisions of the naval treaties of 1922 and 1930, and to provide replacement and improved equipment for the army. Veterans' pensions and other requirements have also been increased by about $130,000,000, after adding to the 1935 figure the estimated supplemental amount previously mentioned, which is due to the application of new laws and revised rules pertaining to service-connected disabilities.

Another increase in the estimated expenditures is $200,000,000 from an appropriation of $300,000,000 which I am requesting for public works. This appropriation is intended to take care of the normal public-works requirements of the Government usually included in the annual supply bills, such as federal highways, river and harbor improvements, and general public works, including the construction program of the Tennessee Valley Authority. This requested appropriation may therefore be regarded as regular instead of emergency. The debt charges for interest and retirements have increased considerably due to the growth of the national debt, but the decrease in the average annual interest rate has served to keep these charges down.

Four Billion for Relief

The estimated expenditures for recovery and relief during 1936 are placed at $4,110,000,000, excluding $472,000,000 for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. I recommend that $4,000,000,000 be appropriated by the Congress in one sum, subject to allocation by the Executive principally for giving work to those unemployed on the relief rolls. An estimate of expenditure covering this amount is included in the budget.

The total receipts for the fiscal year 1936 are estimated at approximately $3,992,000,000. When $570,000,000 of estimated processing taxes are deducted from this amount, there will remain for general purposes, $3,422,000,000.

The detailed estimates of revenues and reciepts for 1936, shown in Statement No. 1, indicate a gain of $137,000,000 in the collections from income tax over those for 1935. This gain is due to anticipated improvement in business and to the upward revision of rates in the revenue act of 1934. The miscellaneous internal revenue taxes for 1936 are estimated to increase some $143,000,000 over the collections for 1935.

Tax Extension Expected

This increase is predicated on the assumption that the taxes terminating on June 30 and July 31, 1935, will be extended by the Congress, and also that the tax rates which would be reduced on June 30, 1935, will be continued. Otherwise there will be a reduction in the total estimate of miscellaneous internal-revenue taxes of $378,000,000, thus bringing the total estimate down to $1,308,000,000, excluding processing taxes.

Customs are estimated to yield $298,000,000 for 1936, representing a small increase of $11,000,000 over 1935. Miscellaneous revenues and other receipts are estimated to produce $250,000,000, a gain of about $23,000,000 over 1935.

While I do not consider it advisable at this time to propose any new or additional taxes for the fiscal year 1936, I do recommend that the Congress take steps by suitable legislation to extend the miscellaneous internal-revenue taxes which under existing law will expire next June or July, and also to maintain the current rates of these taxes which will be reduced next June. I consider that such taxes are necessary to the financing of the budget for 1936.

No Lower Postal Rate

In this connection, may I say, too, that the postal revenues, as estimated in detail in the annexed budget of the Post Office Department, are based on the continuation of the 3-cent postage rate for nonlocal first-class mail. Unless this rate is continued, the postal expenses for 1936, which include steamship and aircraft subsidies and free carriage of government mail, will be burdened on the general revenues of the Treasury. I, therefore, recommend the extension of the 3-cent rate.

If the estimates submitted in this budget are approved, and if the expenditures for which authorization is asked are made in full, the deficit, including statutory debt rdetirements, will amount to $4,528,000,000 for the fiscal year 1936. The national debt will be increased during this year by approximately $3,152,000,000, thus bringing the total debt up to $34,239,000,000. But this increase, as I have pointed out, will be due solely to continued relief of unemployment.

No Dropping of Agencies

Continuation of Emergency Agencies: A number of the emergency agencies now authorized by law will terminate during the present fiscal year. Most of these agencies fill important present needs and should be continued. As rapidly as seems practicable, I am bringing the administrative expenses of these agencies under the supervision of the Director of the Budget.

Economy Legislation: Many of the estimates of appropriations contained in the budget are based upon the continuation of certain legislative provisions with reference to economy which are now in force. They are appended hereto and should be re-enacted if the estimates are to be sustained.

Among those continued are the provision for certain special salary reductions; the suspension of the re-enlistment bonus to men of the military and naval services; the reduction in travel allowances of certain postal employees; permitting temporary reassignment of duties of certain postal employees; reduction in fees of jurors and witnesses; permitting transfers between appropriations, and the involuntary retirement of federal employees have 30 years' service.

Specific provision is also made for service credits to certain personnel affected by the suspension of increases in pay during the fiscal years 1933 to 1935, in the determination of compensation

(Continued on Next Page)

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First Fiscal Year Spending Results in Treasury 'Red' In Sum of $4,869,418,338

Secretary Morgenthau Reports That Total Gross Peak Debt of $31,086,633,874 Is Likely—Sees Continuing Heavy Losses

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Federal spending at the rate of $835,000,000 a month during the first six months of 1935, resulting in a current fiscal year deficit of $4,869,418,338 and a gross debt peak of $31,086,633,874, was forecast today by Secretary Morgenthau in the Treasury's annual report to Congress.

It estimated that expenditures for the year would be $8,581,069,026, including $4,644,613,852 for relief, offset by receipts of $3,711,650,688.

The predicted deficit would be $4,033,492,460 in excess of the actual deficit at the end of the last fiscal year on June 30, 1934.

The Secretary foresaw a continuance of heavy operating losses, due to emergency expenditures. He estimated that the Treasury would go farther into debt during the fiscal year 1936, when expenditures would amount to $8,520,413,609, offset in part by receipts of $3,991,904,639, resulting in a deficit of $4,528,508,970, and swelling the gross public debt to an approximate $34,238,823,656.

Greets Income Tax Rise

A sharp paring-down in emergency expenditure items in 1936 was forecast, but an expected outlay of $3,900,000,000 for "relief of unemployment" would bring the total of such expenditures to $4,122,011,475, or half a billion less than expected in the present fiscal period.

The Secretary found a cheering possibility in the estimate that income taxes in the fiscal year 1936 would improve by $137,000,000 over 1935, and amount to $1,188,000,000. This, he said, would reflect the "further gains because of the moderately higher incomes anticipated for the calendar years 1934 and 1935."

Mr. Morgenthau pointed out that, in view of the nature of the federal tax structure, it was not to be expected that revenues would reflect promptly an anticipated improvement in business conditions.

Hopes for Extension

Total receipts from custom duties and internal revenue, excluding agricultural adjustment taxes, are estimated at $3,172,000,000 for the new fiscal year beginning next July 1, "if the temporary taxes expiring June 30 and July 31, 1935, are extended." This represents an increase of $277,000,000 over the estimated receipts in the present fiscal year, and of $571,000,000 over the actual receipts in the fiscal year 1934.

Mr. Morgenthau said that failure to extend temporary taxes would reduce the total internal revenue receipts by about $378,000,000, and customs by about $11,000,000 to a total of $2,783,000,000, or $112,000,000 less than estimated receipts from these sources in the fiscal year 1935.

The Secretary said he expected current corporation income taxes to yield $509,000,000 in the fiscal year 1936, an increase of $69,000,000 over the expected return for the present fiscal period, and current individual income taxes $506,000,000, or an increase of $62,000,000 over the 1935 estimate. Collections of back taxes on incomes are expected to bring in $173,000,000, an increase of $6,000,000.

Many Taxes to Expire

Total miscellaneous internal revenue receipts—assuming extension of temporary taxes now due to expire next summer—are estimated at $1,686,000,000, an increase of $129,000,000 over the estimate for the fiscal year 1935.

Estate tax and gift tax collections are estimated to yield $191,000,000 and $25,000,000, respectively, representing increases of $54,000,000 and $14,000,000. Revenues from distilled spirits and wines and from fermented liquors are estimated to show increases of $27,000,000 and $11,000,000, respectively.

Expiration of the tax on checks, effective as of Jan. 1, 1935, will clip $24,000,000 from the 1936 revenue.

The Secretary said customs receipts in 1936 were estimated at $298,000,000, an increase of $11,000,000.

Agricultural adjustment tax receipts were estimated at $570,000,000.

Where Dollars Take Wings

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 7

ESSENTIAL figures in President Roosevelt's budget message:

The Government plans to spend $8,581,069,026 in the present financial year ending next June 30, and $8,520,413,609 in the year ending June 30, 1936—an unequaled peace-time outlay for the two-year period of $17,101,482,635.

Of this sum, $9,841,814,327 is allotted to "recovery and relief"—$5,259,802,852 during the current fiscal year ending June 30, and $4,528,011,475 during the 1936 fiscal period. The remainder is credited to "general" expenditures.

As part of the relief total, the President asks an immediate appropriation of $900,000,000, and for 1936 a lump sum appropriation of $4,000,000,000, subject to allocation by him.

The Government's income during the two years is estimated at $3,711,650,688 and $3,991,904,639, respectively, a total of $7,703,555,327. This estimate is based on continuing existing taxes and not any new taxes "at this time."

These income and outgo figures indicate the Treasury will show a deficit this year of $4,869,418,338, and in 1936 of $4,528,508,970.

For the two years expenditures will exceed income by $9,397,927,308.

This huge deficit will be met by borrowing $8,394,682,242—$4,606,058,460 this year and $3,788,623,782 next—and spending $1,003,245,066 of cash on hand in the Treasury.

These borrowings are estimated to lift the public debt to new heights—$31,000,000,000 on June 30, next, and $34,239,000,000 on June 30, 1936.

Roosevelt Stresses Means Of Lightening Federal Load

(Continued From Preceding Page)

accruing subsequent to June 30, 1935, but without authorizing the payment of the amount that would have been paid during these years.

Among the economy provisions which now obtain and which it is not proposed to continue is the 5 per cent reduction in compensation of Government employees after July 1, 1935. I see no reason, however, for the restoration of this reduction prior to that date. The index figure of the cost of living, on the basis of which salary restorations are provided by Section 3, Title II of the Economy Act of 1933, now indicates that such restorations in all probability would not even be justified on next July 1, or for some time thereafter.

Improvements in the Form of the Budget: Several important changes have been made in the form of the budget document for 1936. The purpose of these changes has been twofold: (1) To improve the usefulness of the document from the citizens' standpoint, and (2) to provide more adequate treatment of the financial requirements of certain governmental units, such as the Post Office Department and the District of Columbia.

Meat in One Page

The general budget summary, following this message, is designed to present on one page a comprehensive picture of the financial requirements of the Government. It exhibits the anticipated receipts from all sources and the estimated expenditures for all purposes. It also shows the deficit and indicates the proposed means of financing this deficit.

Since the figures presented in the summary are necessarily in aggregate amounts, the details of these amounts are shown in six supporting schedules. Both in the summary and in these schedules appropriate columns are carried to provide direct comparisons between the budget figures for 1936 and the estimated and actual figures for 1935 and 1934.

The revenue estimates are emphasized in this budget for the first time. These estimates are set forth in Statement No. 1 in sufficient detail to show all the principal sources from which the Government gets its income. Accompanying this statement is a supporting text, which analyzes and gives the reasons for the 1936 estimates, and compares them with those for 1935 and with the actual collections for 1934.

Annexed Budgets

Annexed budgets are set up for the major self-supporting or self-contained units of the Government, namely, the Post Office Department, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the District of Columbia.

The use of such budgets permits the receipts and expenditures of each of these units to be clearly and completely presented in gross figures and in balanced form, as has not hitherto been done. By following this method, the net figures for each unit, which may be either appropriation needs or surplus receipts, are calculated and then carried to the general budget summary. Thus the financial requirements of these units are definitely tied into the general budgetary plan. The annexed budgets are therefore not in any sense independent or multiple budgets but simply integral parts of the Government's general budget.

Better Methods of Fiscal Control: In order to promote more satisfactory methods of budgetary control in the Government, I propose this year to inaugurate the policy of having a summation of the budget prepared for publication immediately after the Congress has acted on all financial matters. This summation will be ready on or before July 1, unless the Congress is still in session. It will be presented along the lines of the general budget summary and supporting schedules, including Statements Nos. 1 and 2, as shown in this budget.

Will Show Any Changes

It will exhibit the revenue estimates, so revised by the Treasury, as to reflect any changes in the economic situation during the preceding six or seven months and also any revisions made by the Congress in the tax laws.

It will provide a complete summary of all appropriations and expenditure authorizations made by the Congress and related estimates of expenditures. Lastly, it will indicate the need for executive or administrative measures in controlling the execution of the budget during the fiscal year 1936.

A substantial reduction in the number of appropriation items would facilitate the exercise of budgetary ocntrol over expenditures and at the same time make for departmental economy.

I, therefore, recommend that the Congress establish a special joint committee to make a detailed study of the appropriation items in each regular appropriation bill with a view to greatly reducing the number of them, consistent with proper budgetary and accounting requirements.

It is my belief that substantial adherence to the general recommendations and total figures presented in this budget will accomplish three major objectives: (1) the normal functions of the United States Government can be carried on with economy and a high standard of efficiency, (2) the broad obligation of the Government to use all proper efforts to prevent destitution can be maintained under more practical methods than we are using at present, and (3) the excellent credit of the Government will be maintained for the common good.

I believe that the Congress will sustain these objectives.

Budget Asks $4,000,000,000 For Relief of Unemployed

(Continued from Page 1)

maining item being the lump sum for "relief and recovery."

Money for public works, TVA and special navy appropriations have all been transferred to the normal budget.

Possible foreign debt payments are disregarded in compiling the budget.

Emergency relief appropriations "will be completely exhausted early in February, and $9,000,000 from unobligated Treasury funds will accordingly be transferred to tide over the situation, under the recommendation.

Processing Taxes in Balance

AAA processing taxes in 1936 will more than balance expenditures.

Next year the "recovery and relief" item—the one item now out of balance—will be reduced $650,000,000 over this year. This will be achieved in part by ending drought payments, ending direct relief and transferring public work expenses to the normal budget.

The budget carries proposed increases on veterans adjusted service certificates fund of $50,000,000 and in veterans' pensions of $130,000,000, but does not otherwise mention the bonus.

Defense Appropriation Up

National defense appropriation is increased $180,000,000.

Business improvement is expected to increase tax revenues $200,000,000 next year over 1935.

Mr. Roosevelt announces that henceforth separate supplementary budget messages will be submitted annually for the Post Office Department, RFC, TVA and District of Columbia. Also that a summation of the budget will be issued each summer, immediately after Congress has acted on financial matters. This will give in parallel columns the story of what the Presidenpt asked Congress to do—and what Congress did.

Relief Causes Stir

Next to the determination of Mr. Roosevelt to carry the unbalanced budget through another year, the request for a $4,000,000,000 recovery and relief appropriation from Congress made out like a blank check in his name roused most attention and controversy here.

Under his proposal, Congress would make this amount available to the President without strings, save the broad general terms of relief expenditure.

If Congress grants the request it will put on record a condition of executive supremacy now generally recognized to exist, but never before granted to an occupant of the White House save in war time. It will be through the utilization of this fund that Mr. Roosevelt will effectuate his jobs for all policy, as well as current relief projects.

Administration leaders argue that a lump sum appropriation as proposed by the President will cut out hit-or-miss congressional expenditures and make for greater co-ordination and economy.

Between the lines of the budget message are revealed certain administrative hopes and fears, further elaborated by comment in high official quarters.

The President, for example, hopes that when June 30, 1936, finally arrives, the deficit may not be so great as now forecast. The business recovery item, for one thing, has been set low; a real business pick-up would greatly increase federal revenues. It would also bring back a big flow of federal loan money into the Treasury.

What's the Answer?

As to the deficit, a White House spokesman recently put the following rhetorical question to a newspaper correspondent:

"Would you insist on balancing the budget if 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 people were on the verge of starvation?"

This is believed to summarize the Administration attitude on the subject.

Big as the prospective deficit is, there are certain offsets not found directly in budget tables. For one thing, the Government has a $1,800,000,000 stabilization fund created out of gold devaluation profits. Another item are the outstanding loans to various agencies.

The Government hopes to get back 100 per cent on most of these funds—borrowers' interest payments making up the loss in bad loans.

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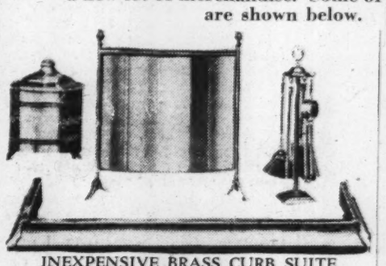

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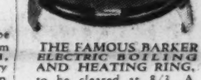

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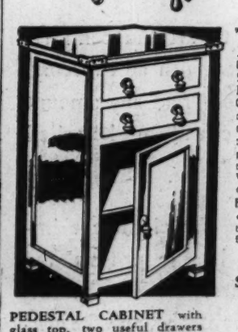

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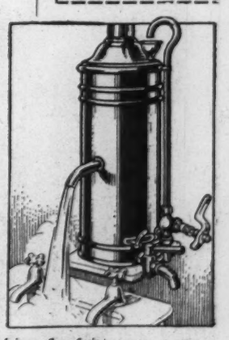

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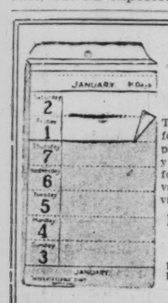

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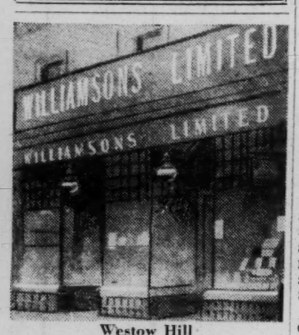

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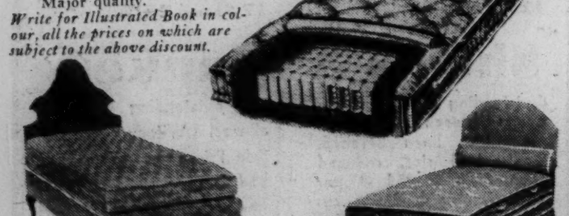

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British Idle Relief Charter Raises Outlay to £49,000,000 In First Step of National Plan

Unification of Agencies Helping Able-Bodied, Long-Term Jobless Affects 17,000,000 Under New Unemployment Assistance Board

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 7—Increased state provision for dependent children of workers who have been long jobless took effect here today with inauguration of the Government's recently sanctioned new charter of public relief for able-bodied unemployed.

The charter, eventually to affect the lives and happiness of nearly 17,000,000 people, provides for the reorganization of the whole system of public relief for those permanently out of work.

Able-bodied men and women who have been long unemployed are intended to receive under this charter the full benefits of their British birthright of food, warmth and shelter upon an adequate scale for themselves and for all those dependent upon them.

This birthright's existence is admitted by all the political parties here. But its benefits up to the present have materialized only imperfectly and with friction, inequality and dissatisfaction to those concerned.

The new charter is to put this right upon a nationwide scale. It sets out to do this by changing, improving and enlarging the present system for dealing with what is in effect the very core of the whole problem of unemployment.

Cost is £49,000,000

The new scales of relief are officially estimated to cost about one fifth more than at present. The anticipated total is £49,000,000 annually, compared with £41,000,000. But all the recipients are not to have their allowances increased. Some will get less than in the past. This is because distribution is to be made more uniform. But changes in the amounts distributed, though important, are not the main feature of the new scheme.

The chief object is the unification on a nationwide basis of the machinery for the assessment and distribution of relief.

Hitherto there have been two distinct systems side by side, neither of them well placed for the work. One has been the bodies entrusted with looking after national state insurance. The other has been those responsible for what is known as "public assistance," that is, local authorities who have succeeded an older system of "Poor Law Guardians" as relievers of distress.

These authorities have plenty of work of their own. State insurance has to take care of the interests of 12,500,000 workers, persons who pay regular contributions and in return receive covenanted benefits when temporarily out of work. "Public assistance" provides for unemployables, but is too local in its sphere and too close to municipal politics in its relationship to be suitable for handling a problem which world trade depression has made a national one.

Aid For 17,000,000

The Government is therefore creating a new national body with 5000 agents under Sir Henry Betterton, lately Minister of Labor. This body is to be known as the Unemployment Assistance Board. It is to take over the whole task of relieving all the able-bodied unemployed who are permently out of work.

It thus covers a body of workers numbering 17,000,000— of whom 12,500,000 are compulsorily insured by the state against temporary unemployment. Scales of relief, subject to variations under fixed rules to meet differing needs and conditions, have been laid down for all those permanently out of work in this entire body.

The board is endowed with wide discretionary powers to modify the awards. Tribunals are provided for appeals. The needs and means of each household are to be balanced in assessing the amount of relief to be granted. There is an overriding provision that relief is not to exceed ordinary wages.

Where rent charges and other conditions are normal, a married couple living by themselves will ordinarily receive 24s. weekly, a man by himself 16s., a woman by herself 14s. Permanently unemployed parents will received for each child under 5 years, 3s. weekly. In the case of an only child, the amount is 4s.

For children over 5 years the relief rates rise gradually until the age of 18 is reached when they are to be 7s. for girls and 8s. for boys. Full-grown unemployed members of a household, other than the head, are to get 8s. weekly each in the case of women and 10s. in that of men.

The income of a household is taken into account in assessing relief. But the rules in this respect have been drawn up so as not to penalize thrift. For this purpose only limited proportions of savings are to be regarded as available for current expenses. Provisions have also been included so as to meet exceptional cases.

What are known as "pots and pans" allowances, for instance, may be made to replace worn out household equipment of all kinds. Special allowances are also permissible where some of the members of a household in receipt of relief have employment necessitating special outlay upon clothes or traveling. This applies especially to store assistants and to those holding clerical posts.

The new system takes effect in two instalments. Today, Jan. 7, those able-bodied unemployed who are now provided for by state insurance come under it. On March 1, 1935, those who look to public assistance bodies are to be brought under the system.

Mexico Raises Tax To Cut Use of Liquor

By the Associated Press

Mexico, D. F., Jan. 7

THE Treasury Department has published a decree raising taxes on liquors and saloons as a first step in a campaign by President Cardenas against the use of alcoholic beverages throughout the country.

Although taxes are considerably higher in proportion to present ones, they are not considered prohibitive. The decree, it was stated at the Treasury Department, was drafted to curb the use of alcohol in accordance with President Cardenas' plans.

Two Ships Rescue Passengers From Stranded Liner

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 7—Snatched from danger by two rescue ships that plowed through heavy seas to answer a call for help, passengers of the stranded Ward liner Havana reached safety today while the black-hulled steamer remained fast aground on a coral reef in the Bahamas.

One passener, identified as Robert Rittenhouse of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the only fatality thus far accounted for in the shipwreck. An incomplete check did not account for one passenger, and Capt. A. W. Peterson of the Havana said one member of the crew was missing.

The freighter El Oceano came into this port early today with 38 passengers and some of the crew. The other rescue ship, the United Fruit ship Peten, was speeding toward Havana with 11 passengers. The Havana passenger list totaled 51 persons and she carried a crew of 127.

Tales of adventure and heroism were recounted by passengers.

A member of the crew who jumped overboard and rescued two children was praised by the passengers.

With the passengers cleared, Captain Peterson remained aboard his ship. Eighty-three of the crew stayed with him.

Captain Peterson sent a message to the coast guard late last night that "all is well" aboard the stranded vessel. The Havana is waiting for a wrecking tug to free it from the reef.

Coast guard craft stood by the liner, which was not in immediate danger. The ship was believed badly damaged, however, by the crash of the shoal, a dangerous spot.

There was no immediate explanation of why the Havana piled up on the reef.

Laval and Duce Agree on Terms Of Fresh Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

thanks to the Franco-Italian reconciliation—changing its intransigent stand against German rearmament and re-examining the problem of reduction and limitation of armaments on the basis of the Italian memorandum of January last year. In this way it is hoped to bring Germany back to the League and enable it to re-establish the broken contact with the great western powers.

This question, it is understood, is to be investigated by M. Laval and French Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin on their forthcoming visit to London.

One of the main issues between the French and the Italian Governments, that concerning the nationality of children born of Italian parents in the French protectorate of Tunisia, is a matter of long standing.

Following the invasion of Tunis by France in 1881, vigorous protests were made by Italy. Partly owing to the fact that many Italians—largely from Sicily—were living in Tunisia, the Italian Government protested and subsequently sought rapprochement with Germany and with Austria-Hungary, which later became an alliance, continuing until Italy went with the allies during the World War.

France attempted to mollify Italy in 1896 by a convention granting Italians resident in Tunisia the retention of citizenship, legal, educational and linguistic rights. Then, having failed to persuade enough of its own people to go to Tunis, in 1921, France promulgated decrees on naturalization bringing pressure to bear to encourage residents of other nationalities to become naturalized. It was decreed that every individual born there of parents one of whom was a foreigner, must be considered a citizen of France.

Both Britain and Italy protested against these decrees as being directed at denationalization of Italian and British residents of Tunisia.

It has always been declared that no understanding between France and Italy would be possible until this matter of nationality in Tunis had been straightened out satisfactorily to Italians.

Laval Praises Mussolini And Both Pledge Peace Through Collaboration

ROME, Jan. 7 (AP)—Benito Mussolini and Pierre Laval, representatives of two of Europe's most powerful nations, Saturday night publicly pledged them to friendship and active collaboration in the cause of peace at a brilliant banquet of which Il Duce was host.

"The peace of Europe remains precarious, and requires the attentive care of statesmen."

The continent's peoples, M. Laval said, "are not willing to wait any longer for peace."

In stirring speeches, Signor Mussolini and his French guest foreshadowed the signing of Italo-French accords designed to guarantee Austria's independence, fortify the structure of peace and wipe out long-standing differences between the two nations.

"Great Hopes"

"We have given rise to great hopes," M. Laval said. "We will not deceive them. Peace must be maintained and consolidated.

"Our civilization cannot disappear. Listen to the lesson of the past. It is: Always in war it is that civilizations sink.

"Are we to be at the moment in the history of man where he dreams of destroying with brutal hands that which his genius has created?"

The French Foreign Minister praised his host as "writer of the most beautiful page in the history of modern Italy."

Signor Mussolini said he and M. Laval hope not only to bring about "an arrangement of particular questions concerning our two countries, but also a consecration of the ideals which come from our community of origin, and of which people have the greatest need in time of uneasiness and incertitude lake the present."

Danubian Harmonizing

The Franco-Italian conversations are not designed to cause renunciation of their respective friendships in Central Europe, the Premier said.

"It is a question of harmonizing in the Danubian basin the interests and vital necessities of each state," he explained, "with the exigencies as a whole for the purpose of European peace.

"Seen in this larger sense, our accords cannot be interpreted as contrary to, or exclusive of, the interests of other powers, who desire to bring their collaboration to the work we wish to begin."

Signor Mussolini declared the Italo-French rapprochement of "vast European significance." He ended by toasting an entente between the two governments as "the first-meeting point in the policies of two great Latin countries."

California Oil Output

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—California crude oil output for the week ended Jan. 5 averaged 472,800 barrels daily, an increase of 11,650 over the previous week.

Hess Tells of Religious Freedom In Welcoming Back Saar Voters

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 7—Public enthusiasm for the return of the Saar territory to Germany at next Sunday's plebiscite found vent yesterday in "Saar Day," which authorities here celebrated by arranging mass meeting and by opening of the Saar Exhibition.

Rudolf Hess, welcoming Saarlanders from overseas who have come to record their votes, declared Saarlanders will be welcomed back into the Reich, where everyone has the right to worship as he would. National Socialism, which had fought most strongly and successfully against irreligious activities, he said, is ready to protect the two Christian confessions.

"We are ready to render to the churches what is theirs when they render to the state what is the state's."

Opening the Saar Exhibition, Dr. Paul Joseph Göbbels emphasized that the Roman Catholic Church had taken a positive stand on the side of Germany in the Saar issue, as illustrated in the proclamation from German bishops regarding the plebiscite.

Railway trains and many public places carry the notice, "The Saar is German," and yesterday's German radio from all stations gave Saar programs.

Despite torrential rains the mass meeting attracted a large crowd whose umbrellas made the meeting look like a field of giant mushrooms.

Saar Officials Ballot As Rival Groups Hold Windup Mass Meetings

SAARBRUCKEN, Jan. 7 (AP)—Voting began today in the history-making Saar plebiscite, ordered 15 years ago at Versailles, when 5000 public employees cast their ballots in a "dress rehearsal" of the mass voting next Sunday.

Only minor disturbances were reported in yesterday's huge windup mass meetings. This was interpreted as a brilliant victory for the Plebiscite Commission, which permitted the rival factions to demonstrate without serious clashes ensuing.

For this reason the possibility of a postponement of the vote, considered Saturday because of possibility of Sunday disorders, presumably was abandoned.

Ballots Put in Safes

The first ballots will be guarded in safes and mixed with final votes for counting one week from today. Thus the vote gave no indication of which way the wind is blowing, although a majority of the public servants are regarded as National Socialists.

Polls were opened at 8:30 a. m. (3 a. m. eastern standard time) for the civil workers, most of whom must work next Sunday.

Some 5000 more burgomasters, street car conductors, policemen, stenographers and track walkers will vote tomorrow in the "dress rehearsal" for next Sunday's mass event. Voting will continue in prisons and hospitals until Wednesday night.

Officials made the rounds of hospitals with a miniature ballot box, placing especially designed booths around hospital beds.

The boxes will be brought to Saarbrücken tomorrow night in armored cars.

Hitler Offer?

Max Braun, fiery anti-Nazi leader, created a mild sensation as the first ballots were marked by claiming that Reich Führer Hitler had offered to "throw the election" to avoid the possibility of the League dividing the territory should the "status quo" faction obtain a large minority vote.

The "Common Front" spokesman said an emissary of Chancellor Hitler visited him in December and proposed to turn the election in favor of remaining under the League on condition that Socialists and Communists would favor a reunion with Germany later.

National Socialists denied Braun's charges.

National Socialists claimed more than 250,000 persons attended their mass meetings and a leader of the status-quo group said 120,000 participated in anti-Hitler exercises.

A day of damp marching, passionate singing and bitter oratory convinced both sides they will register a tremendous vote, but left neutral observers considerably in the dark as to just how the ballot will be divided in the plebescite.

International troops were on the alert, and although confined to barracks were ready for emergency duty in case of serious rioting. No clashes were reported.

Weather greatly hampered the National Socialist meeting by drenching it with clinging, wet snow, while a few hours later National Socialist municipal officials of Saarbrücken temporarily crippled a status-quo rally by depriving it of electric current and loudspeakers.

One company of the East Lancashire regiment from England moved into police barracks squarely between the two camps along the Saar River. All absent permits and the customary religious services were canceled. Officials were admittedly apprehensive and taking elaborate precautions to prevent unruly elements from getting out of hand.

Oath With Clenched Fist

The most impressive moment at the status-quo gathering was an oath-taking ceremony by the anti-Hitlerites in the gathering dusk before an altar fire.

Raising clenched fists, they swore to return to Germany later, but never as long as it was ruled by Adolf Hitler. "For Germany and against Hitler" was the keynote of speeches.

The plebiscite commission has made public a letter protesting the action of two Roman Catholic bishops who, on Jan. 3, issued pastorals interpreted as advising Saarlander Roman Catholics to vote to return to Germany.

The commission expressed the fear the leaders might "endanger the freedom of the plebiscite."

A Protestant Bishop of Western Germany similarly advised Saarland Protestants, and it was expected the commission also would protest in that direction.

Ontario Prohibits Dionne Exploitation

TORONTO, Jan. 7 (AP) — The Ontario Government will not permit the Dionne quintuplets to be exhibited as a sideshow attraction nor tolerate anything "that interferes with their health of probability of adult life," the Attorney-General announced today.

The statement was made after a long conference concerning a recent visit of a member of the department to Callender, where an investigation was made of contracts that may be entered into shortly on behalf of the five famous girls.

Uruguay Defeats Argentina

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 6 (By U. P.)—The Uruguayan soccer team defeated Argentina, yesterday, 2 to 1.

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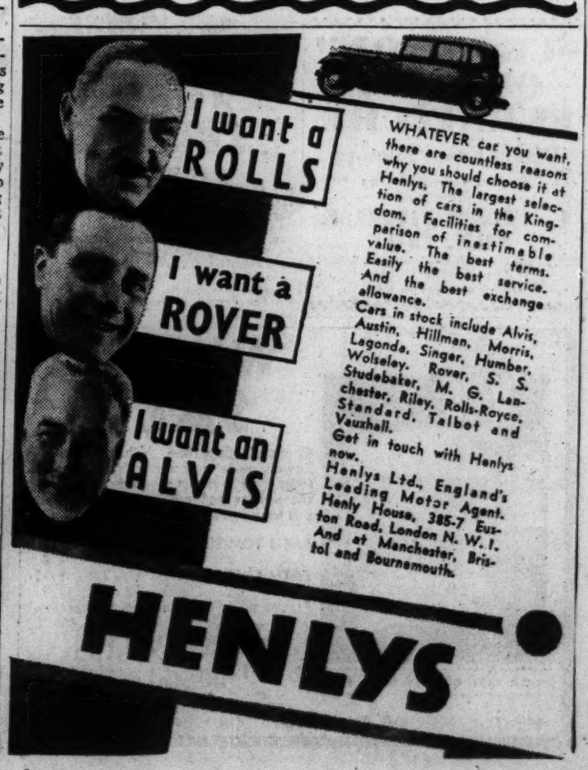

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Illinois Anticrime Program Is Put Into Effect on Theory Of Building Basic Character

Governor Horner's Conference Recognizes Need of Beginning With Child Both in Home and in School—Judges Praise Program

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 7—Illinois today set out to put into effect Gov. Henry Horner's crime conference program, adopted at Springfield Saturday, making the State among the first to take action in line with the recent Washington crime conference recommendations.

Character building, the Springfield conference agreed, should be the first consideration in a sincere attempt to abolish crime.

Striking at crime in its incipiency, the conference, attended by some 500 judges, state's attorneys, and sheriffs, by resolution, agreed that "the most fundamental and hopeful measures of crime prevention are those directed toward discovering the underlying factors of dependency and of delinquency; that there are two parallel character-building influences in the life of every child, namely, the home and the school; that when a breakdown occurs in the home, the society usually has only one other opportunity to observe the symptoms of dependency.

Special Service for Youth

"Therefore we urge that our school system embody in its curricula the necessary courses to include social supervision, behavior control and citizenship training and that by state leadership through appropriate government and voluntary organization, provision be made for the constructive education, vocational, and recreational opportunity for youth, and the provision of competent skilled service to children in need of guidance and correction."

Practically all of the nine speakers on the program stressed the need of character building among not only children, but also for the public, judges, lawyers, law-enforcing officers and public office holders.

Co-operation Necessary

Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, expressed it in terms of "co-operation, courtesy and reciprocity" as being essential in the apprehension of fugitives from the law. Mr. Harold Nathan, assistant director, division of investigation, Department of Justice, declared that "criminals must be apprehended by better men than they are. The law-enforcing officer must out-think them as well as outshoot them. It is more necessary for him to be honorable with criminals than with honorable men, remembering" he continued, "that even the worst of men are good at heart."

"Enforcement of any law is a matter of men rather than a matter of rules," said Mr. Thomas J. Courtney, state's attorney for Cook County, and later, United States Judge Charles G. Briggle of the southern district of Illinois told the conference "if the courts are to continue to function they must have the aid of the finest type of lawyer, who will countenance nothing but the truth, whether it lends to his success or against it."

Supplementing the character-formative program are plans to apprehend and convict the guilty criminal with increased speed and certainty. Reminded by Attorney General Keenan that the Department of Justice, with its small force of 500 federal law-enforcing officers, is the only agent in the country which has the power and the funds to follow fugitives from one state to another, and that even within the states there is little police coordination, the conference passed resolutions recommending:

Establishment of a nonpolitical state police force without jurisdictional limitations, supplemented by a state detective bureau of highly trained investigators as well as a central identification and criminal record bureau—which is already in existence—and an dequate communication system between all police units in the state, with state and municipal police under one authority.

The following state legislation was proposed: To follow closely the provisions of Washington's proposed federal Gun-Toting Act in regard to registration of firearms and identification of both the applicant and firearm; to prohibit acceptance of firearms as surety by pawnbrokers; to permit sheriffs to succeed themselves in office; to create a state probation system to be consolidated with the present division of pardons and paroles; to eliminate the grand jury and the delay caused by its selection and deliberations, and to make decisive the agreement of 10 members of a trial jury, rather than requiring an unanimous vote of 12 as at present. State's Attorney Guy E. McGaughey, Lawrence County, was chairman of the resolutions committee.

Today outstanding Chicago jurists, among them, Circuit Judge Harry M. Fisher of the Cook County Court, and Chief Justice Denis E. Sullivan of the criminal branch of the Cook County Courts, offered praise and support of Governor Horner's program.

A proposal by Governor Horner that illegally acquired estates of convicted criminals be forfeited to the states, was widely commended.

Meanwhile, proposed revision of the Illinois criminal code proceeded, with Judge Fisher and representatives of the State Bar Association and the judiciary advisory council, putting on final touches preparatory to its introduction in the State Legislature.

It is hoped that the state lawmakers will write into new statutes a model plan for other states to follow.

Rate War Cuts Fares Of Cross-Country Buses

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Cross-country bus lines were embroiled Saturday in a rate war. The Indian Coach Lines, large independent company, started it by dropping the New York-Chicago fare to $13. The fare has been $15.75.

P. K. Wadsworth, president of the Great Eastern Stages, asserted the rate war is the result of "various cut rate bus outfits operating in defiance of the NRA motor bus code." But the Indian Coach Lines replied that an injunction permitted a rate of $13.

U. S. Leads World in Air, Plane Designer Declares

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 7 (AP)—Igor I. Sikorsky, noted designer of flying ships, said Jan. 4 the United States is five years ahead of Europe in construction of airplanes. The inventor has just returned from a two-month tour of the Continent.

In discussing European aviation, he said he was greatly impressed by the efforts being made there in the construction of military aircraft. But for all that, he said, this country holds a leading position in the world in construction of transport aircraft and engines.

Betty Gow Tells Jury Her Story Of the Kidnaping

Identifies Shirt Baby Wore as One She Had Made for Him That Day

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FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 7—Miss Betty Gow, Scotch nursemaid who ministered to the needs of the kidnaped and slain Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr., today identified in court the undershirt which she put upon the baby and which was found on its body.

"This is the exact little shirt I made for the baby that night," she said as Attorney General David T. Wilentz, prosecuting Bruno Richard Hauptmann for murder, handed her a tiny, discolored garment.

Following her testimony on identification of the shirt, Miss Gow's story next concerned how she and Mrs. Lindbergh closed the windows and shutters in the nursery. All windows and shutters were secured except the shutters of the kidnap window in the southeast corner of the nursery.

Couldn't Quite Close

"This one we couldn't quite close. It was slightly warped. We closed it as best we could," she said, explaining that the shutters were closed but not locked. The window was closed, but the shutters were only swung to.

Miss Gow then described her movements from the time she tucked the baby into bed at 8 p. m. until 9:58 p. m. when she left Mrs. Whately's room to take a look at the baby and found him gone.

"I turned quickly and ran downstairs, when I failed to find the baby," Miss Gow continued.

"I asked Mrs. Lindbergh if she had the baby. She looked surprised and said 'No.'

"Then I told the Colonel. He ran upstairs and said nothing, but later went to the closet for his gun.

"'Anne, they've stolen our baby.'"

"Who said that?" prompted Mr. Wilentz gently.

"The Colonel did."

Saw Ransom Note

The young nursemaid also told of seeing the ransom note on the window sill and of finding a clayish smudge of dirt on the sheet on the baby's crib. Later she told of identifying the body of the baby.

Turned over to Edward J. Reilly, counsel for the defense, Miss Gow told of other places where she had been employed and her relations with Henry "Red" Johnson.

Mr. Reilly then switched to the week-end preceding the kidnaping, and had Betty Gow tell that it was Mrs. Lindbergh's habit to take the baby down to the Sourland estate and care for him herself.

She then told, under Mr. Reilly's questioning, that she had told her friend "Red Johnson" of the Lindbergh family's movements.

She said she told Johnson "and probably others" that the Lindbergh baby was not returning home on Monday.

Boston Art Notes

Doll and Richards

Levon West is exhibitor at Doll and Richards. Known here as an etcher, he shows for the first time a set of aquerelles. Mr. West has been best known for portrayal of the horse as is serves the men of the West. His etchings treat chiefly horses on ranches, pack horses, horses struggling with the elements. Mr. West exhibits their ruggedness and, to the layman at any rate, he seems to be well acquainted with the subject.

At Doll and Richards there are etchings in addition to the water colors. The latter abandon for a time the western plains and carry the painter for contrast to the exotic canals of Venice. Palaces and gondolas and watery thoroughfares are painted with washes which converge on brownish tints. Mr. West does not have any independent theories about how to apply colored washes; he seems to follow his course freely, gaining effects in a casual manner. He does not achieve a maximum effect from a stroke, or avoid a murkiness of color which results from careless application.

When the equine subject is treated in water color, Mr. West's aptitude strengthens the result. His knowledge of the subject portrayed and sympathetic feeling for it overcome any imperfections in rendering. It would be idle to discuss or criticize Mr. West as a technician or as an artist in his own right, for he is a "subject painter" and his excitement in making pictures pertains to the illustrative element. On that side he does show a certain brilliance, and he succeeds in manipulating the medium with sufficient ease to convey a certain dramatics.

At the same gallery there is shown a collection of Persian antiquities belonging to H. Khan Monif. There are included jewelry, manuscript pages and textiles made in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in Persia. D. A.

Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 4:30, except Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Paintings from Egyptian Tombs by Joseph Lindon Smith; Recent Accessions to the Departments of Paintings and Prints; Jaspar Ware by Wedgwood; Prints by Daumier, Van Dyck and Meryon.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11, admission 25 cents; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays.

Germanic Museum (Cambridge)—Reproductions of nineteenth and twentieth century German painting. Through Jan. 21.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open week days and holidays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Exhibitions include a North American beaver in the small mammal group; bird, sea life, and mineral displays; Mexico and other foreign countries, including a large exhibition of dolls from all over the world.

Copley Society—Paintings by Marion Boyd Allen. Through Jan. 11.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Louis Kronberg. Through Jan. 19.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Russell Cheney and C. L. P. Townsend. Through Jan. 19.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of "Old Masters and Their Successors." Through Jan. 19.

Sailing Ships Need Sea Room

Wide World

The Joseph Conrad Driven Ashore Off Brooklyn

Doll & Richards—Water colors by Levon West. General exhibition of paintings and etchings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Exhibition of Orosco prints; also sculpture and old master drawing reproductions by Arnold Geissbuhler.

Holman's Print Shop—Woodcuts by J. J. Lankes.

Boston Art Club—Special exhibition of old paintings owned by the club.

Children's Art Center—Exhibition of pencil drawings by Polly Nordell. Through Jan. 31.

Foster Brothers—General print exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—General exhibition, including old master and modern prints.

Junior League—Paintings by Ernest Thurn. Through Jan. 19.

Twentieth Century Club—Drawings by John Pratt Whitman. Through Jan. 31.

Women's City Club—Exhibition of stained glass composition by Joseph G. Reynolds Jr.

Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture—Exhibition of drawings of land and sea subjects by Beatrice Field. Through Jan. 19.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Illustrations by Hildegard Woodward. Through January.

Boston City Club—Paintings, drawings and etchings by H. Boylston Dummer. Through Jan. 20.

Newburyport Puts New Superhighway Lighting Up to State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Jan. 7—Since the recent opening of the new superhighway through this city, which has eliminated the former "bottle-neck" highway which made this city the most congested traffic area between Boston and Portsmouth, a new problem has arisen as to whether the city or the State shall finance the lighting along its 6000 feet.

Mayor Gayden W. Morrill has declared that the city cannot afford to pay the cost of lighting, which State Department of Public Works officials declare will involve an expense of about $3000 yearly. On the other hand the Mayor contends the road is a State project and should be lighted by the State.

It is admitted that the highway, with its tunnels, bridges and curves should be brilliantly lighted to insure safety of motorists unfamiliar with the road, but the Mayor says that if the State attempts to shoulder the expense on Newburyport he will appeal to the Legislature.

Construction of the new highway which involved an expense of $1,000,000 was started last April. In accomplishing what is admitted by all who have traversed it a noteworthy engineering feat, stores, homes and business blocks were razed and several streets disappeared. The two wide lanes afford accommodations for three cars abreast.

Motion Pictures

"Romance in Manhattan"

The new picture at RKO-Keith's is faithful to its name. It is a romance and its locale is Manhattan Island, that famous home of romance and of all the other good things of life. Ginger Rogers and Francis Lederer have the leads in this story of young love, which is provided with the customary number of hazards and the usual complement of friendly Irish policemen. It is topical enough to bring in the depression and the New York taxi strike. Mr. Lederer is charming in that naïve foreign way, and Miss Rogers is the perfect ingénue. If you are not fussy about dramatic probabilities this one should please you. It is quite inoffensive and the photography is good.

German Mission in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 7 (By U. P.)—The Foreign Minister formally received a German Commercial mission Jan. 4.

Square Deal Group Calls on Long To Abdicate at Once

'Action' Promised If Dictatorial Laws Are Not Repealed in 10 Days

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 7 (AP)—The "Square Deal Association," formed at a mass meeting of several hundred Standard Oil Company employees and citizens, has ordered Senator Huey Long to abdicate his dictatorship in Louisiana.

The group telegraphed Gov. O. K. Allen's, Senator Long's lieutenant, and members of the Legislature last night, promising "action" if steps were not taken within 10 days to repeal dictatorial laws.

Senator Long, meanwhile, was ready to take the Senate floor in Washington to air his differences with President Roosevelt.

Speakers at last night's meeting denounced the Senator and state officials, called an expanded mass meeting for Wednesday night and charged that Senator Long kept 25 machine gunners in the State House to "shoot you down and say you are a rebel."

The meeting grew out of a gathering of Standard Oil employees Saturday night under the chairmanship of John R. Norton, secretary of the employees' committee, in protest over the oil tax.

Mr. Norton's group disbanded after Senator Long said an agreement had been reached with the company whereby most of the 1000 employees dismissed last week would be re-employed.

He had agreed, he said, to rebate 4 cents of the 5-cent tax on oil refined within the next 90 days, and 4 cents thereafter on each barrel of Louisiana oil refined, with no rebate for foreign oil. He had charged that the company was discriminating against Louisiana oil.

When Norton's group expressed "gratification," the "square deal association" was formed under the leadership of Ernest Bourgeois, a former Standard Oil employee.

"Through our organization we are prepared to take any necessary steps to defend our rights as injured citizens," the association telegraphed Governor Allen and the legislators.

The 32 laws Senator Long had passed at the December special sesssion of the legislature, including the oil tax, become effective at noon Wednesday.

H. H. Hewetson, superintendent of the Standard Oil plant here, said many discharged workers would be re-employed, but that a $2,000,000 construction project would be abandoned.

World-Girdling Windjammer Floated Off New York Rocks

The Joseph Conrad, One of the Last of Square-Riggers, Will Be Refitted and Set Sail Again for Distant and Romantic Shores

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—A square-rigged ship, after three days' grounding on rocks 10 feet off the Brooklyn sea wall, where she was blown by a 60-mile nor'wester on New Year morning, was nosed safely into dry dock here yesterday for repairs to her battered oak hulk. She is under command of Capt. Alan Villiers, Australian seaman and author, who took her out of Harwich, England, on Oct. 22, to circumnavigate the globe, with New York no more than a third-way mark of the voyage.

The name on her bow is Joseph Conrad. Bad weather dogged her much of the way up the coast, holding up by hours the work of bringing her across upper New York Bay and into North River early this week. Aboard the ship was a crew of 10 men and 20 cadets beside the master, who has written a saga of the deep-sea sailing ships he has sailed in. He said—when he finished his last book having to do with the stout big ships of the Australian grain race plying from the Antipodes to Falmouth—that he had made his last voyage.

Then one day he walked along the Copenhagen water front, and it was a case of "love at first sight" for the tall-sparred square-rigger he now commands, then the Georg Stage, of the Danish Merchant Service. Plans were fast made for a voyage worthy of her to follow in the wake of the great explorers, and that is how it is that the stately craft, with her majestic spread of sail full set, took them from the English coast last autumn to the Madeiras and thence over the route of Columbus to the West Indies.

The Joseph Conrad is about the sixth full-rigged ship New York has seen in the last 15 years, and when the heavy wind tore her from anchorage early on Jan. 1 and snagged her on rocks, leaking and helpless, the anchor watch declined the offers of police and the Coast Guard to take them off.

Yesterday, the winds had diminished somewhat, veering to the southwest, and harbor tugs were able to refloat the stranded ship. There are deep holes to mend and then the long log is to be resumed, for Captain Villiers is one who would stave off indefinitely the day when the tall sails of windjammers will be only a memory.

When all is sound again, the anchor up and the great areas of sail bellying before the wind, the course will lie south, this time following in part the route of Magellan down the Atlantic coast as far as the Straits of Magellan and through to the Pacific, to follow after the way Capt. James Cook went when he discovered New Zealand.

There will be a call at Easter Island, the Marquesas and Tonga, a stop at Sydney, and so to New Guinea and back to Harwich by way of the Indian Ocean and the Cape of Good Hope.

Brazil Halts Postal Strike

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 7 (AP)—A strike of telegraph and postal employees ended Jan. 7 after a threat by the Minister of Communications to dismiss the strikers unless they returned to their posts at once. The walkout of maritime workers continued, practically halting coastal traffic.

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Saito Says Dropping Treaty Was Calculated to Further Psychological Disarmament

Ambassador Declares Japan Had Only Peace of World in View—Foreign Policy Speakers Argue for Naval Plan and Arms Cut

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—Japan's action in denouncing the Washington Naval Treaty and in demanding a "new deal" in naval armament came up for praise and criticism at a luncheon by the Foreign Policy Association here Saturday when Ambassador Hirosi Saito defended his country's stand, Admiral William Veasie Pratt, U. S. N., retired, stood up stoutly for the Anglo-American program, and Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, urged the abolition of submarines, battleships, airplane carriers and military planes, with a view to making for world peace.

Ambassador Saito declared that Japan's naval proposals were "calculated to help the psychological disarmament." These proposals he described briefly in three points—the total abolition of aircraft carriers and capital ships, the setting up of a common maximum limit for the naval strength to be held by the powers concerned, and, thirdly, the common maximum limit to be reduced as much as possible.

Naval War a Crime

"I think we would agree that a great war between naval powers would be nothing short of a crime," he said.

"There is no conceivable cause for it, and the cost . . . would be far beyond any possible value in attainment. . . . Then why not reduce the naval strengths, which are, after all, relative? Upon this fundamental position Japan is proposing a drastic diminution of the navies."

The Japanese Ambassador declared that the ratio system upon which past naval treaties have been built was "an impediment to a decisive reduction."

"In discontinuing the Washington Naval Treaty, Japan is earnestly looking for a new deal on what she regards as a most reasonable basis," he continued. "No idea of aggression or naval aggrandizement is on the Japanese program. Her aim in east Asia is, as has often been publicly and officially reviewed, nothing but the establishment of law and order so that the Regent may enjoy safety, progress and prosperity. The Japanese menace looms up only when seen through alarmist spectacles."

Arms Equality a Threat

Admiral Pratt declared that "equality in arms was like throwing a bone in the ring for the dogs to fight over," since it had "never worked to prevent war in the past."

"Japan now challenges the Washington Treaties on the ground that changed conditions have made it essential that she should have equality in naval armament with Great Britain and the United States in order that one of the purposes of naval disarmament, namely to provide for mutual security in national defense, be fulfilled," he said. "The changed conditions are technical and scientific improvements in the advent of air forces.

"Another changed condition is Manchukuo. . . . I am willing to make the flat statement now that equality of armament does not necessarily mean equality in security; . . . That neither technical improvements nor the advent of air forces have changed the relative values of offense and defense that existed the time the Washington treaties were signed. The advent of new weapons or new methods of attack are always balanced sooner or later by the natural processes of new methods of defense and counter attack. . . .

"A reduction of armament and change of ratio is no guarantee that the peace is better secured than by the present arrangement. The question of intent is of far greater importance. Inequality in armament does not check the tendency toward war if the intent for peace is not there."

Admiral Pratt characterized Manchukuo as "the back door of Japan," and declared that "any future war in the Orient to which Japan is a party will again find it a battle ground.

"The essential naval defense has always been the same," he continued. "It has not changed one particle before or since the Washington treaties were signed. What was good then is still good today."

It was difficult for him "from a historical background," to irreconcile the Japanese point of view regarding parity "with the spirit of the Washington treaties," Admiral Pratt said.

Deplores Naval Maneuvers

"So long as this mental attitude persists," he added, "I cannot see how we can depart from the precise terms of the Five-Power Treaty and still give a better guarantee for peace than we have under the present arrangements."

Mr. Libby deprecated the American and Japanese naval maneuvers in the Pacific.

"The American people," he said, "should have a great deal to say about this use of the navy before it becomes dangerous, when an incident might precipitate a war."

He said the cost to the United States of such a conflict had been "officially estimated at $40,000,000,000, with Japan and China suffering incalculable damage.

He was critical of the whole United States naval policy and advocated an alternate program, which included United States membership in the World Court and the League of Nations, "with reasonable reservations, thus strengthening the peace machinery of the world, which hitherto has limped on one foot without us."

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Bennett Outlines New Deal Plans In Radio Speech

Unemployment Insurance and Old-Age Pension Both Listed by Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's New Deal was given another boost in a radiocast by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett. In his first talk he surprised his hearers by frankly admitting that the present capitalist system had serious defects and must be radically reformed. In the second he disclosed some of these proposed reforms as contributory unemployment insurance, a remodeled old-age pension scheme, health, sickness and accident insurance, amended income tax laws to correct inequality in wealth distribution, minimum wage laws and maximum hours of work and further beneficial legislation on behalf of the farmer. There must be an end to child labor and to sweatshop conditions, he declared.

Mr. Bennett said that for the past 30 years he had been closely associated with big business and finance and was thoroughly conversant with their ways. One of the best tests of the efficiency of the system was employment, and the fact that unemployment was still rampant proved the system needed correction. There is a grave inequality of income as between the producer and the nonproducer which cannot indefinitely continue without serious injury to our whole economic system, he continued. A better plan of taxation must be devised at once. He would put an end to direct relief, or the dole, by providing work for all.

"Special measures will be devised so that the replacement of men by machines may be noted by the public authorities and steps taken to affect such adjustments as will ensure that employees do not suffer hardships by reason of this normal progressive development of the industrial machine," and "no man must be left to the uncertainties of private charity or to the humiliation of government gratuity," Mr. Bennett maintained.

This sudden swing toward Socialism in an effort to save capitalism by reforming it, is dubbed by his political opponents as simply a bid for public favor preceding the general elections. He has swung into alignment with many of the policies of J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation of Labor, Farmer and Socialist groups, and appears to be disarming Mackenzie King's Liberals before they have had a chance to strike a blow in Parliament.

Spoils System Hit In Service Study

(Continued from Page 1)

professional associations and legally established professional bodies should be made a prerequisite for all professional and technical positions to which this procedure is applicable. . . . A probationary period of service of not less than six months should elapse before any appointment becomes in any way permanent."

Sound Pension System

The commission favors "a financially sound pension system, based on contributions by the public and the employee" and a strengthening of the civil service all along the line. It is against employment preference for veterans, holding that the veterans themselves are not in favor of it, and would bar politics from all branches of the postal service. It is against the Four-Year law that sets a definite term of office for appointive administrative officials and would place all postmasters under the merit system, at the same time extending this system to all professional and skilled services of the regular departments of government which are now excepted from its provisions.

"The practical results and implications of a career service program," the commission holds, "will benefit the public through lowered costs and efficient, impartial and effective service. Such a program will benefit the government worker by offering him an esteemed and honorable career with adequate remuneration and retirement pension, and free him from the necessity of political contributions and partisan work. It will enable the civil service commissions to carry on not a negative civil service system, but a positive career service under modern personnel administration.

Training Courses

"A career service system will assure the taxpayer who supports public education a fair return on his investment by having the public services use to advantage properly trained and educated persons and by inducing the educational institutions to adopt their programs to fill the need and demand for trained individuals for government service."

The commission lists 10 "fallacies in American thinking on governmental personnel which profoundly influence current American personnel practice." They are that "to the victor belong the spoils," that government work is so simple anyone can qualify, that charity begins on the public pay roll, that patronage is the price of democracy, that the most effective public servant is the worst one, that permanency of tenure is the cure for spoils, that placing the rank and file under Civil Service effects reform, that home town jobs should go to home town boys, that public service is always less efficient than private enterprise and that the prohibition of specific abuses will eliminate the spoils system.

Direct to Public

The commission making the report was appointed in December, 1933, by the Social Science Research Council with the approval of President Roosevelt and its work was financed by the Spelman Fund. It is a nonpolitical, nonpartisan body, representing seven national professional societies in the social science field. It is, however, responsible neither to the Government, the Spelman Fund nor the societies it represents, and makes its report directly to the public.

Dr. L. D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, is chairman of the body, and Dr. Luther Gulick, director of the Institute of Public Administration and Eaton professor of municipal science and administration of Columbia University, is secretary and director of research.

Other members are Louis Brownlow, director of the Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago; Ralph Budd, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Arthur L. Day, vice-president of the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y., and Charles E. Merriam, chairman of the department of political science, University of Chicago.

Work Relief Ordered In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 7—Although centralized relief ceased to function with the closing of the old year, 11 cities and the towns of Claremont, Lebanon and Derry have been authorized by instructions from the ERA to resume work relief projects as soon as suitable local machinery can be adapted to the work.

As the first step, offices will be opened in each county, in charge of trained workers, who will immediately pass upon eligibility of persons applying for work relief, determining budgets and assigning them to projects.

Under the new system to be set up in New Hampshire all applicants must register with the federal reemployment service. Cities and towns not having any projects will be obliged to apply to the State ERA offices for designation of a project.

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Illiterate Eastern Tribes Get Forced Education By Moscow University System

Building of Socialism in Outlying Parts of Republic Aim of Unique Soviet College—Races Without Written Language Helped

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

MOSCOW—The Communist University for Toilers of the East in Moscow has taken on added importance as a result of the Soviet Government's determination to develop as rapidly as possible its Eastern regions.

For many years Oriental governments have kept an uneasy eye upon this university. Here, it was declared, the Communist Party was openly training Oriental students to work for the overthrow of political and social systems in their own countries, thus hastening "world revolution."

So much has been said in the Orient about this phase of the university's work that I was in some doubt whether a visit would be welcome. However, the present director, Professor Raiter, not only granted promptly my request for an interview, but spent almost three hours in showing me about the institution answering all my questions and urging me to interview any students I liked.

From this visit I gained the impression that the university is almost entirely absorbed at present in training political workers for use among the diverse peoples of Eastern Russia. Twelve years ago, when the school was organized, the notion of world revolution may have been prominent in the founders' minds. Today the Russian Communist Party has changed its policy, and is beginning to understand that it has a sufficient task in "building socialism" in the Soviet Union.

Drawn From 60 Races

The University for Toilers of the East today has 644 students drawn from 60 different races and tribes inhabiting Eastern Russia. They are all Soviet citizens, having been members of the Russian Communist Party for at least three years, and are being trained—primarily, at least—to strengthen the Communist dictatorship among Eastern peoples within the Soviet Union.

Professor Raiter, the director, stands high in the councils of the Communist Party, being a member of the Central Executive Committee. For six years he has devoted most of his time to this university, and has a pleasant enthusiasm for the work being accomplished in this very unusual institution. Time and again, in answering my questions, he interrupted himself to apologize for his fervor. "To me, this work of welding together our diverse peoples is one of our most important tasks," he explained.

The students are being trained as political "shock workers" in schools, factories and collective farms among their own particular peoples. As the years pass, they are being selected with increasing care. They must now be graduates of seven-year schools, must know how to read and write Russian before they are admitted, and must have given proof of their devotion to Communist ideals.

As a result of these requirements, the students are unusually mature. They range in age from 25 to 32 years, and show a dogged earnestness in classroom work not characteristic of many Western classrooms. During their years in Moscow they do no outside work, finding the crowded curriculum more than enough to fill their time. Unlike many students elsewhere, they know precisely what they will do after leaving the university, and are preparing themselves for these specific tasks.

As we passed from one classroom to another, it was possible at times to imagine one's self in the Orient. For among the students are many Mongols, Buriats, Koreans, Chinese and allied peoples with a decided Oriental cast of countenance.

"And why do you have Korean and Chinese students?" I asked Professor Raiter.

"To work among their own people inside the Soviet Union," he replied. "In Eastern Siberia we have more than 90,000 Korean citizens. In Siberia and the Donbas coal-mining region we have more than 15,000 Chinese. These people are Soviet citizens and must be organized to take an active interest in our country."

In one of the first classrooms we visited, I encountered a Chinese young man. In reply to my questions, he said that he had come from the Donbas region and was training to work among Chinese coal miners. He had worked in the mines himself, and was anxious to help other miners of his own race.

Through my interpreter I talked in another classroom with a Korean girl. She said she came from Eastern Siberia, not far from the Korean border, and would soon be ready to return to the village where she had first joined the Communist Party. In that region, she said, there are about 10,000 Koreans who are "backward," and must be encouraged to become active citizens of the Soviet Union.

Professor Raiter introduced us to a dark-eyed, shy Caucasian girl. "She is one of our prize students," he said. "She comes from a Caucasian mountain tribe which has had no written language. She is helping us to work out here a suitable alphabet and some simple books for her people."

This matter of providing literature and even written languages for untutored tribes is one of the chief concerns of the university. The Association of the East, a subsidiary organization, has its headquarters in the university building. Many of the most able graduates are turned over to the association to assist in the research work necessary to build up a "new literature" for peoples without written languages.

Professor Raiter showed us through the association's library and reading rooms for research students. The library is well stocked with books in foreign languages as well as Russian. The Chinese section, which I examined carefully, contains most of the useful reference books and a number of newspapers and magazines in European languages as well as Chinese.

The director of the Association for the East, who explained his work to us, led us with particular pride into a large room whose walls were lined with shelves of manuscripts. "This is our laboratory," he explained. "Here are the fruits of our labors in studying the languages and customs of the 100 races and tribes of the Soviet Union."

He added that the university has developed several real scholars, who have made it possible to provide written languages for their people. "But too often they are taken away from us," he added. "The demand for workers in the field is so great that we cannot keep here all the promising young men and women we would like."

Professor Raiter explained that he has the same problem in keeping teachers. He would like to retain promising graduates for his teaching staff, but he receives so many urgent requests for workers in the field that he must often give them up.

"Theoretically our course of study covers four years," he said. "Actually we must often send back our students in three or even two years because they are so much in demand. If they must go back early, we permit them to carry on their studies by correspondence until they earn their diplomas."

As we returned from our tour of the university, Professor Raiter led us to a girl who was seated in a corridor reading a Moscow newspaper.

"This young woman comes from the Arctic Circle," he explained. "She came to us two years ago, unable to read or write. Her particular tribe has had no written language. Now she can read and write Russian and has helped us to work out a written language for her people. She has made so much progress that I suspect she will not stay with us for the full four years. The demand for workers among her own people is too great."

In the case of such students, he explained, the rules for admission are waived, and they are admitted even though they are illiterate.

"But this young woman, and others like her, set up schools in districts where no schools have existed before, and in time will send us students better qualified for admission than they were."

Motorists Advised To Refuse Rides To 'Thumbing' Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—The extending of "lift" courtesies to boys and young men is a bad practice, according to Capt. Fred Gardner, of the juvenile department of the Tacoma police.

"As a general rule," he says, "the picking up of boys by automobile drivers when solicited by the well-known 'thumb' process, is an encouragement to youths to seek amusement away from home, perhaps without knowledge of their parents as to their whereabouts, and under circumstances conducive to fractures of social regulations."

Adverting to another form that this matter takes, the officer continues, "The danger of giving a ride to very young people on the main highways when they appear to be traveling far is something quite apparent. I found that out once myself when, a good many years ago, I gave two boys a lift to Olympia and found out the next day that they were runaways from Everett."

In the thumbing process, too, there is grave danger, according to this same authority, in the boys being run down by automobiles. And there is one other feature to this matter that should be noted, "Numerous court decisions have been given holding the motorist accountable for personal injuries suffered by any passenger in his car."

PWA Favor Found For Farm Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 7—Possibility that PWA funds may be allocated to assist in developing terminal farm markets in New England were seen by George M. Putnam of this city, president of the New Hampshire Farm, as a result of a recent conference at Washington, D. C., with Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Putnam said it had been demonstrated that terminal markets at Manchester and in Boston were inadequate to serve the farmers' needs. In answer to what procedure was necessary to obtain funds Secretary Ickes had assured Mr. Putnam that if market developments would provide work for men on a sound business basis, funds would be available, assuming, of course, that Congress appropriates more money for the PWA.

Borders Closed By Mexican Army To Entry of Arms

Revolutionary Plot in Behalf of Villarreal Declared Forming

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Jan. 7 (AP)—Mexico, taking utmost precautions to prevent an uprising, is maintaining a close watch along the border to prevent the smuggling in of arms. Two thousand rounds of rifle ammunition were confiscated last week at Laredo, Texas.

American hunters crossing into the southern republic must have a permit from the Mexican army, as well as from consular officials, to take weapons; and the amount of ammunition is limited.

Mexican army officials have blamed an alleged revolutionary plot on followers of Gen. Antonio Villarreal, defeated by Gen. Lazaro Cardenas last summer for the Mexican presidency. General Villarreal asserted that he was defeated by unfair tactics.

Federal troops have dispersed small bands which cut telephone lines and attempted to burn bridges in the Allende district south of Eagle Pass. The insurgents are reported to have fled into the mountains of Central Coahuila on stolen horses.

José Maria Mendoza, of Piedras Negras, was arrested by military authorities on Dec. 19, as a suspected leader of a movement to start a revolt, assertedly in behalf of General Villarreal. The preceding day five other men of the same locality were paraded before the garrison by Gen. Porfirio Cadena, who denounced them publicly as instigators of an uprising north of Allende on Nov. 28.

Documents seized in Mendoza's quarters were purported to contain letters from Roman Catholic priests and other papers naming leaders of the alleged anti-government movement.

Former residents of Mexico in great numbers live along the United States border, and among them are many exiled political and religious opponents of the Government. The Mexican authorities are understood to regard these exiles as a potential danger.

Recently, Aurelio Manrique, exiled Mexican Opposition leader and Villarreal follower, gave a series of speeches to Mexican audiences in United States border towns. He termed President Cardenas a "figurehead" and said that Plutarco Elias Calles, former President and Water Minister, was the power behind the throne.

Idle Factory Opened To House Silk Mills At Newmarket, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWMARKET, N. H., Jan. 7—Anticipation by the townspeople of an industrial boom for this community has been realized with the announcement from Lawrence M. Meyer, of the local Chamber of Commerce, that at least three industries are to locate at once and that nearly 1000 workers will be given employment.

Within the year two shoe manufacturing companies and a box factory have been in full operation, and now definite assurances have been given that three silk mills will move here at once. The new industries will have an average weekly pay roll of nearly $9000.

Portions of the Newmarket Manufacturing Company's plant, which was dismantled nearly 10 years ago, after a prolonged strike of the textile workers, have been modernized to house the new industries, which will require more than 80,000 square feet of floor space.

Town officials are hopeful that few, if any, cases will remain on the relief rolls after the new companies are in full operation. There has been a gradual reduction in unemployment since early October, and already a scarcity of housing accommodations has been noted by Chamber of Commerce officials.

American Veterans Poll Senate in Move Against Cash Bonus

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—Holding that prepayment of the soldiers' bonus if authorized by Congress, "will be followed by demands for pensions for all World War veterans and their dependents without regard to need or disability," the American Veterans' Association today is polling every member of the United States Senate on this issue. Donald A. Hobart, national commander of the association, which has headquarters at 420 Lexington Avenue, announced that the question was being put to the Senators as follows:

"Will you vote to sustain President Roosevelt, provided he vetoes a bill for immediate cash payment of the soldiers' bonus?"

Mr. Hobart said the association had sent a message to the President "commending his courageous opposition to payment of the bonus before it is due."

The letter to the senators describes the American Veterans' Association as "a national patriotic organization composed entirely of ex-service men who have served honorably in the armed forces of the United States in time of war."

"Our membership opposes prepayment of the bonus," it continues. "We believe the proposed bonus legislation is only one more step along the trail to the promised land of a pension for every World War veteran and every dependent of those veterans, with a resulting Treasury burden of crushing proportions."

Polish Miners End Strike

KATOWITZ, Poland, Jan. 7 (AP)—Forty coal miners—all that were left of 80 who started an underground strike 11 days before—climbed out of the Baska mine near Sosnowits Saturday night after local authorities agreed to find work for them.

Service of Women on Juries Put Forward as G. O. P. Plank

Mellen Also Indorses New York State Department of Justice—Operatives Would Be Trained Detectives, Outside of Political Control

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—A plea to put the New York Republican Party actively on record in support of having women sit on juries, and to sponsor a plan for a state department of justice that would make police protection of underworld characters impossible is contained in recommendations put before the Republican state chairman, Melvin C. Eaton, by Chase Mellen Jr., head of the New York County Republican Committee, today.

His proposals are offered for the agenda of the legislative conference of state Republican leaders in Albany on Wednesday as plank material for the 1935 platform.

Conceding that a woman jurors' bill has been offered without success in several legislatures, Mr. Mellen holds that this does not excuse the continued unenlightenment of a view that denies "the ability of women to sit in judgment."

Remote From Influence

With regard to a state department of justice, Mr. Mellen urges that this plan be introduced, either as a constitutional amendment or as an enlargement of power of the Attorney General. Its head would be appointed by the Governor for a 10-year term and accountable only to the Governor or the Attorney General, his recommendation continues, explaining that the department would be patterned after the federal Department of Justice, and composed of "trained detectives who would be remote from political influence by civil service status."

That operatives of this unit would not work at cross purposes with local police agencies, has been amply demonstrated by federal agents in their work on racketeering and interstate kidnaping cases, he maintains.

Mr. Mellen recommends that such an organization function "in racketeering cases, in major bank robberies, in local kidnapings where it is believed state lines had not been crossed, and in cases where irregularities in state contracts for construction or maintenance are involved, or where irregularities in execution are reported to exist."

Bar to Racketeering

The power of the state arrayed behind the prosecution of such cases, he believes, "would have a decidedly salutary effect in obtaining needed convictions."

Calling special attention to the situation in New York City where his committee has its headquarters, Mr. Mellen states that, while the Fusion Mayoralty in New York City is afforded a high type of police leadership, citizens "in the last few years have repeatedly been regaled with stories that outstanding racketeers were being protected by the police even though wanted on criminal charges."

"If a state department of justice were organized," he continues, "possible police protection of underworld characters in future municipal administration could not exist because the state detectives would be able to apprehend them. And if politics riddled the effectiveness of this state department, the blame would rest solely with the Governor."

Canada Ready to Try Charges of Fraud In 'Gypsum Queen' Loss

OTTAWA, Jan. 7 (AP)—Hearing of the Government's $71,000 action in the Gypsum Queen ship case against Senator H. J. Logan and Capt. Freeman Hatfield opened today in the Exchequer Court of Canada.

Repayment of the amount is sought by the Crown on the contention the money had been secured from the Government as a consequence of fraudulent testimony placed before Canadian Reparation Commissioner Erroll McDougall in 1931. Both defendants have entered a defense to the suit.

Based on inquiries in the past three years, the claim of the Government is that the three-master Nova Scotia vessel Gypsum Queen was lost in a storm off the Irish coast in July, 1915.

This is in direct contradiction to the evidence offered on behalf of Captain Hatfield, owner of the schooner, that the vessel had been torpedoed as a result of enemy warfare. It was on this testimony for Captain Hatfield that the reparation commissioner made an award for payment of the money by the Government.

The owner of the lost schooner is held in Manchester, N. H., in an attempt to bring him back to Canada on extradition proceedings.

Course of Business Forecast by Tugwell In Book on New Deal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—Initiative and inventiveness will not be suppressed and laissez-faire in business will not end under the New Deal, according to Prof. Rexford Guy Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture. Operating under "charters of responsibility to perform social tasks is a new and more co-operative way," industry is to enjoy ample freedom during the Roosevelt Administration, Professor Tugwell declares in "The Battle for Democracy," just published by the Columbia University Press.

"The blanket-code phase of the recovery effort is now nearly completed," he writes. "As much, I think, has been accomplished by it as was expected. Industry has been put through a first phase of reorganization. But the crucial times are yet to come."

Business, he thinks, will be reluctant to conform to the new order, and only "the wisest and firmest guidance in Washington" can prevent the use of new legislation for selfish purposes.

"The time is here which will furnish the test of the Administration," he continued. "It is one thing to write laws, but it is quite another to administer them. It will be necessary to have an informed and alert public opinion following these decisions from day to day." He challenges the wisdom of building up surplus reserves by corporations as insurance against depression.

Lumber Output Dropped

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Lumber production for the week ended Dec. 29 was 78,393,000 feet, compared with 134,663,000 feet in the previous week, reports the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Orders received were 151,536,000 feet, compared with 172,859,000 feet, and shipments, 116,946,000 feet, compared with 159,954,000 feet.

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England Remembered

THE words "England, my England," quoted in a journal, set me thinking. What does the name England really mean to one who was born there, left it in youth, and looks backward across a stretch of years?

Visualizing those scattered scraps of England Remembered, setting them, metaphorically, on the map, produced a mental picture somewhat akin to those of the ancient cartographers in days when much of the world was as yet undiscovered, and even known areas were delineated in strange proportions and with curiously pictured inhabitants, fauna and flora, distributed over the surface of the islands and continents limned in gold and colors on the smooth sheepskin.

For my individual England, distant alike in time and space, would, were I to delineate it, resemble not a little one of those primitive maps with its vast unexplored regions left blank; its vaguely known areas marked with scattered indications—mountains, rivers, men and animals; and only here and there a definite contour or complete detailed plan.

* * *

ON MY MAP of England there would figure, for instance, in considerable detail, a southern corner of a midland county yielding a rich patch of color. Wide commons overgrown with heather, gorse, foxgloves, blackberries, bracken; shady lanes garlanded with wild roses; thatched cottages; gray churches in which the stone figures of knights and crusaders bore witness, by their mutilation, to the days when Cromwell's armies passed that way. There would be woods carpeted with bluebells; a frozen pool alive with skaters all day long until the sun went down, a crimson ball, behind the fir trees; country villages and people curtesying and cap touching at cottage doors; familiar houses and grounds of which even today I could draw plans almost perfect, with stone lions pleasant to climb upon, chestnut trees alight with candles of blossom, dark copper beeches, corncrakes calling across the meadows, and rooks cawing their way homeward, black throngs in the evening sky. And all over that region I would write in names rich with old tradition, such as Kingswood; Tong, with its lovely old church and the quiet stretch of water by Tong Castle, and its claim as the scene of Dickens's ending to the story of Little Nell; Boscobel, the timbered house in its flat garden, with the cheese-hole where Charles II was hidden; the Wrekin, rising blue in the heart of Shropshire against the further distance that was Wales.

Then there is Malvern which, had I not also later memories, would figure on my map, from four-year-old recollections, as a place of immense slopes, a spring of clear water, and many saddled donkeys set about just as the old map-makers depicted, in given areas, elephants and lions. Cheltenham means broad, shaded roads; music practice sounding out from the houses; "crocodiles" of girls with house colors on their hats treading the familiar way to and from college; holiday excursions into the Cotswolds set with scattered gray stone houses; a wide view from Birdlip, and the gathering of cowslips in the meadows and lilies of the valley in the woods.

* * *

IN DEVONSHIRE I would fill in such details as Crockern Farm—gray granite like an outcropping of the rock in the heart of Dartmoor; the Dart flowing near by and Two Bridges close at hand; Wistman's Wood with its stunted ancient oaks and strange traditions; Princetown bleak on the hilltop and Widdicombe deep in its valley; gray tors and gold and purple of gorse and heather; far-flung ribbons of road and wave after wave of rolling hill; Ilfracombe and its cliffs; Seaton and Beer, and the Undercliff, where one could picnic beneath trees with the sea lapping at one's feet; red cliffs, deep, sandy lanes, and farms where, after long walks, one could be regaled for sixpence with such delights as bread and jam, lettuce, cream and chudleighs.

For Hampshire there would be glimpses of the Portsdown Hills, of shady roads and nobly built, rick-surrounded farms, of Portsmouth and great ships, and, beyond, the Isle of Wight, a bright patch of geraniums and fuchsias, gay white houses and golden sands, set in a blue circuit of sea. Rugby is marked by old gray buildings, green grass and innumerable boys. Colchester by ancient red brick, Roman remains, and roads leading away to lovely country places and a gray eastern sea. Kent would be empty save for orchards, a wood carpeted with bluebells, and fragmentary stretches of country road. Sussex would show Beachy Head in sunny March weather and a clear, clean, windy brightness by day and host of glittering lights by night that stand for weeks at Eastbourne.

* * *

THEN THERE IS Lichfield and its cathedral, Stratford-on-Avon and Shakespearean associations; Shrewsbury; Ludlow, a place of steep streets, quiet old houses, a castle, river and bridge, and, out beyond, at Ludford, a house, small but lovely, high on a hill with a river foaming at the foot. Church Stretton recalls high, rolling hills, harebells and bilberries. Clifton, a large house across the downs, where a cliff drops steeply to the river; wide stretches of turf dotted with sheep and hawthorns; a ravine good to play in; the Suspension Bridge leading to woods where primroses and blackberries abounded in their seasons; houses aflame in autumn with Virginia creeper, and, near by Bristol with its fine old churches and its docks. Add to these a few scattered memories of Worcester and Gloucester, of Cheddar and its caves, of a town or so here and there, and of London itself, and there is "my England."

Of some of these places and regions I could fill in meticulously a thousand details: tiny, almost perfect pictures standing out, isolated, from vague half-remembered areas in which the connecting lines are often blurred or lost. Beyond these extend vast tracts which are only names, geographical facts, "mine" merely by hearsay, record or imagination.

And so, surely, it is with all of us. For "this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England," exists, as does any other land, not merely in its solid soil, its history, the noble words its poets have woven around it, and the achievements on land and sea of its sons and daughters, but in each one of its children, however far from the land of their inheritance and birth.

Thus, in our vivid conservation of our individual impressions and memories, there survives some differing fragment of that "which is forever England": something which we, individually, carry with us in consciousness, cherish, and preserve by memory from oblivion.

D. N. L.

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PORTRAIT OF HIS WIFE, *by Puvis de Chavannes*

PUVIS DE CHAVANNES painted few portraits—probably not more than three or four, including one of himself in the Louvre. The portrait of his wife is considered his best. For more than forty years she was the artist's inspiration, his Egeria from whom he humbly received patient counsel. In this noble woman he found also the ideal model for his famous murals in the Panthéon, those remarkable pictures of the life of Genevieve, patron saint of Paris.

In common with the great fresco painters of the Italian Renaissance, Puvis expressed in his work sincerity of execution, a deep love of truth and nobility of inspiration. In this portrait one finds the same extreme simplicity, the same feeling and sentiment, with an austere execution and a harmony of composition.

Unlike most artists, Puvis de Chavannes did not feel in childhood and youth the irresistible urge to become either a painter or a sculptor. He had not even a special interest in art. This was awakened in him during a trip to Italy, where he became interested in the Venetian School of painters, in Titian, Tintoretto and especially in Paul Veronese, who has been called "the inimitable prince of frescoes and decoration." Puvis was in his early thirties when he commenced his career as a painter. In 1861, when he exhibited his two large canvases, "War" and "Peace," thus making himself known as a great decorator, Théophile Gautier became his able defender against the severest critics who maintained that his art lacked everything that had been considered desirable in light and shade, in drawing, modeling and color. His admirers, among whom later were counted most of these critics who were so violent against him, regard him as a master of drawing and composition as well as of color.

Although beginning his career so late in life, he had the joy of finding himself eventually understood and even admired as one of the greatest decorative painters of the nineteenth century, and acknowledged as a vital influence in contemporary art.

His works are not seen to advantage at exhibitions, as they need to be judged in their proper settings where they became part of the walls they were intended to decorate. He can be best studied and enjoyed in Amiens, where the museum possesses a series of great decorations by him, beginning with his two first panels, ending with a work painted at the time of his full maturity. The only canvas he ever painted, without having fully studied the light and position of the walls and the architecture of the building, was for the stairway of the Public Library of Boston, Massachusetts, and yet this mural is considered by many of his critics to be his masterpiece.

Puvis de Chavannes was a sincere admirer of the great masters of all countries. He traveled extensively, studied intensively, analyzing the methods of the great masters; but he himself remained an individual and original artist.

In 1898 Madame Puvis de Chavannes bequeathed the portrait of herself to the museum of Lyons, the native city of the artist.

Episode

FIVE willows, in a row,
cast a pleasant shadow
on the sun-scorched road,
so
I drew in for shade,
to find myself companioned
by a friendly tree-toad,
in a coat of vivid jade.

LE BARON COOKE.

In the Wake of the Ancients

IN THE ports of the Persian Gulf much of antiquity yet reveals itself. It is in the appearance of all things no less than in the habits of the people, these descendants of those who followed in the wake of Darius and Xerxes and all the ancients. Nor is it altogether an idle fancy to reflect that through the waters of this same sea the very first rough-hewn keels laid down by the hands of men not improbably forced their ponderous and uncertain way.

Mark the grimness of those distant mountains which seem to have done with men, even as they regard with indifference time itself. They are as bare and denuded of all vegetation, as sun-baked and somber and silent, as the Mountains of Moab, and over them the passage of centuries has left neither mark nor change. At their base stretches the long flat beach, unbroken save for an occasional patch of igneous rock where, in some remote period of time which may be reckoned only in geologic terms, a river of hot lava flowed into this same sea.

Yet here and there is a seaport and most of them perhaps sheltered the galleys of Xerxes with their two hundred oarsmen as they made their ways from Persian harbors to Africa and India. The racial strain of the immigrants those galleys brought home has blended through the centuries with that of Persian and Arab and Turk and Greek and Jew and Armenian, here along the shores of this ancient sea, until the European traveler by the occasional steamship that connects the ports of the Persian Gulf with the world comes upon a picturesque cross-section of humanity. Aboard the ship it pours as native dhows come alongside at Bushire, Kuwait, Bandar Abbas, Muscat and Jask. Men and women are attired in every form of raiment worn in any land, the raiment of today and of a hundred yesterdays, the women adorned as pleased their sisters of Babylon and Ur, even the smallest of the children weighted about tiny ankles with strangely formed silver ornaments. Curious and mysterious cargoes come aboard from clumsy native craft, bêche-de-mer for the Chinese of Bombay and Calcutta, hair from the long-haired goats of Muscat, dates from the Sultan-ruled, semi-independent Arabian ports.

Deck passengers, encumbered with as many possessions as a Shanghai trader bound up the Yangtze-kiang, voluble as a Port Said curio merchant, embark upon their wanderings from port to port. Owners of the lateen-sailed dhows dispute with alarming clamor as each struggles to be first in position to discharge his cargo. And at Muscat little brown boys appear, even as at Honolulu, to dive for coins with all the adroitness of the youth of Hawaii. But scarce a European face discloses itself all the way from Basrah to Bombay, so that sailing this ancient sea easily brings the fancy that one is sailing in the ancient days.

M. T. G.

ΟΙΚΟΔΟΜΕΙΝ ΤΟ ΤΕΙΧΟΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Μία προσεκτικὴ σπουδὴ τῆς διηγήσεως τῆς Βίβλου περὶ τῆς ἀνοικοδομήσεως τῶν τειχῶν τῆς Ἰερουσαλὴμ ὑπὸ τοῦ Νεεμία ἀποκαλύπτει πολλὰ χρήσιμα μαθήματα πρὸς ἐφαρμογὴν εἰς τὴν καθημερινὴν πεῖραν. Αὐτὸ τὸ ἔργον ἦτο ἓν ἀξιόλογον ἐπιχείρημα, μία ἀνάγκη, καὶ βλέπων τὸ καθῆκον του, ὁ Νεεμίας δὲν ἤργησε νὰ τὸ ἐκτελέσῃ. Αἱ προσπάθειαί του περιεβάλλοντο ἀπὸ μεγάλας ἀνωμαλίας. "Οταν τὸ ἔργον ἦτο ἡμιτελές, ὅπως ἀναγινώσκομεν, καὶ '"Οτε Σαναβαλλὰτ, καὶ Τωβίας, καὶ οἱ "Αραβες καὶ οἱ Ἀμμωνῖται, καὶ οἱ Ἀζώτιοι, ἤκουσαν ὅτι τὰ τείχη τῆς Ἰερουσαλὴμ ἐπισκευάζονται, καὶ ὅτι τὰ χαλάσματα ἤρχισαν νὰ φράττωνται, ὠργίσθησαν σφόδρα· καὶ συνώμοσαν πάντες ὁμοῦ νὰ ἔλθωσι νὰ πολεμήσωσιν ἐναντίον τῆς Ἰερουσαλὴμ, καὶ νὰ κάμωσιν εἰς αὐτὴν βλάβην." Παρατηροῦμεν, ὅμως, ὅτι ὁ Νεεμίας δὲν ἀπεθαρρύνθη ἀπὸ αὐτὴν τὴν ἐπίδειξιν ἀντιστάσεως εἰς τὰς προσπαθείας του, καὶ μὲ ἐμπιστοσύνην εἰς τὸν Θεὸν ἐτελείωσε τὸ ἔργον.

Ποσάκις εἰς τὰς καθημερινάς μας ὑποθέσεις ἔχομεν νὰ ἀντιμετωπίσωμεν στρατεύματα Ἀράβων καὶ Ἀμμωνιτῶν ὑπὸ μορφὴν χρίσεως, συμφορᾶς, ἢ ἀποθαρρύνσεως! "Οταν αὐτοὶ οἱ ἐχθροὶ τῆς εἰρήνης καὶ τῆς προόδου φαίνονται νὰ ἀσκοῦν πίεσιν πρὸς ἀναγνώρισιν τῶν ἀξιώσεών των, θὰ εἴμεθα σοφοὶ νὰ στραφῶμεν πρὸς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία), ὅπου ἡ Mary Baker Eddy ἐκθέτει τὰς ἐξῆς μεγάλας ἀληθείας: "Τὸ κακὸν εἶνε μηδέν, οὔτε πρᾶγμα, οὔτε νοῦς, οὔτε δύναμις" (σ. 330)· καὶ εἰς τὴν σελίδα 71: "Τὸ κακὸν δὲν ἔχει πραγματικότητα. Δὲν εἶνε οὔτε πρόσωπον, οὔτε τόπος, οὔτε πρᾶγμα. ἀλλὰ εἶνε ἁπλῶς μία δοξασία, μία πλάνη τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως." Προσεκτικὴ σπουδὴ τῶν ἐπιστημονικῶν αὐτῶν ἐκθέσεων μᾶς καθιστᾶ ἱκανοὺς νὰ ἐργαζώμεθα ὀρθῶς χωρίζοντες τὴν πλάνην ἀπὸ τὸν ἀντικειμενικὸν τῆς σκοπὸν, τὸν θνητὸν ἄνθρωπον, καὶ θὰ μᾶς βοηθήσῃ ἐπίσης νὰ ἴδωμεν ὅτι ὁ πνευματικὸς ἄνθρωπος κατ' εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶνε πάντοτε ὅμοιος μὲ τὸν Θεόν, μὴ ὑποκείμενος εἰς στασιμότητα ἀλλὰ εἰς τὸν θεῖον νόμον τῆς εἰρηνικῆς προόδου. Ἐργαζόμενοι οὕτω, θὰ φράττωμεν τὰ χαλάσματα εἰς τὰ τείχη τῆς συνειδήσεώς μας καὶ θὰ καταστῶμεν ἀγρυπνώτεροι εἰς τὸ νὰ προστατεύωμεν ἑαυτοὺς ἐναντίον τῶν κακῶν ὑποβολῶν. Θὰ μάθωμεν νὰ διορθώνωμεν τὰ λάθη εἰς τὸν τρόπον τοῦ σκέπτεσθαί μας μὲ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς ἀλαθήτου πνευματικῆς νοήσεως.

Ἂν καὶ περιεστοιχίζετο ὑπο ἐχθρῶν ἀνὰ πᾶν βῆμα, ὁ Νεεμίας ἦτο ἄφοβος, καὶ διὰ τῆς προσευχῆς ὡδηγήθη νὰ στήσῃ "Φύλακας ἐναντίον αὐτῶν ἡμέραν καὶ νύκτα." Ἀκριβῶς οὕτω πρέπει νὰ εἱμεθα ἐξ ἴσου ἄγρυπνοι πάντοτε διὰ νὰ γνωρίζωμεν ὅτι ἡ πλάνη δὲν ἠμπορεῖ νὰ μᾶς προσβάλλῃ οὔτε φανερὰ οὔτε ὑπούλως, διότι εἶνε ἀνίσχυρος καὶ μὴ πραγματική. Ἐὰν θὰ ἠθέλαμεν νὰ ἐπιτύχωμεν εἰς τὴν Ἀλήθειαν πρέπει νὰ ἀγρυπνῶμεν πάντοτε οὕτως ὥστε ἡ θύρα τῆς συνειδήσεώς μας νὰ κρατῆται ἀνοικτὴ μόνον διὰ τὴν φωνὴν τῆς Ἀληθείας διὰ νὰ δυνηθῶμεν νὰ χρησιμοποιήσωμεν τὰς ἰδέας τῆς Ἀληθείας. Μία ἐκ τῶν ὑποβολῶν τοῦ ἀντιδίκου εἶνε ὅτι ἡ ἰσχὺς μας δὲν εἶνε ἐπαρκὴς διὰ τὸ ἔργον. Τοῦτο θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ ἀναγνωρισθῇ ὡς ψεῦδος. Δυνάμεθα νὰ ἀποδείξωμεν τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶνε ἡ ἰσχὺς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ κατ' ἀντανάκλασιν ὁ ἄνθρωπος κατέχει πᾶσαν δύναμιν, ἱκανότητα, καὶ ἀντοχήν.

Εἰς τὸν κόσμον σήμερον ὑπάρχουν προφανῶς πολλοὶ περισπασμοὶ ὅπως ἀποσπάσουν τὴν προσοχήν μας ἀπὸ τὸ ἅγιον ἔργον τοῦ νὰ ἐννοῶμεν καὶ νὰ ἀποδεικνύωμεν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶνε πάντοτε παρὸν καλόν. Ἡ πραγματική μας ἐργασία εἶνε νὰ ἀντανακλῶμεν Αὐτόν. Ἐὰν κάμνωμεν πιστῶς αὐτὴν τὴν ἐργασίαν, θὰ ἐννοήσωμεν ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον ὅτι τὸ Πνεῦμα εἶνε ἡ μόνη ἕλξις, καὶ ὅτι ἡ ὑλικὴ ἀντίθετος ἕλξις εἶνε ψευδὴς δοξασία καὶ τίποτε περισσότερον. Ἀναγνωρίζοντες τοῦτο θὰ συνεχίζωμεν θαρραλέως τὸ μέγα καθῆκον τοῦ νὰ ἀποδεικνύωμεν τὴν ὑπεροχὴν τοῦ Πνεύματος. "Οσονδήποτε ἐπίμων ἢ ὁσονδήποτε μακροχρόνιος δυνατὸν νὰ φαίνεται ὅτι εἶνε ἡ πλάνη ἢ ἡ δυσαρμονία, εἶνε ἄγνωστος εἰς τὸν Θεὸν καὶ ἐπομένως δὲν ἔχει τίποτε νὰ τὴν ὑποστηρίζῃ. "Οταν πειραζώμεθα νὰ παρεκκλίνωμεν ἀπὸ τὴν εὐθεῖαν καὶ στενὴν ὁδὸν τῆς ὀρθῆς προσπαθείας, πρέπει νὰ λάβωμεν τὴν διανοητικήν ἡμῶν στάσιν καὶ νὰ διακηρύξωμεν μὲ τὰς λέξεις τοῦ Νεεμία, '"Εργον μέγα κάμνω, καὶ δὲν δύναμαι νὰ καταβῶ· διατὶ νὰ παύσῃ τὸ ἔργον, ὅταν ἐγὼ ἀφήσας αὐτὸ καταβῶ πρὸς ἐσᾶς;" Ἡ ἀποκάλυψις τῆς παρουσίας καὶ τῆς προστασίας τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀναπτύσσεται ἀδιαλείπτως εἰς τὸν εἰλικρινῆ Χριστιανὸν ἐργάτην, ὁ ὁποῖος ἐμπιστεύεται ἐξ ὁλοκλήρου εἰς Αὐτόν.

Ἡ ἀφυπνισμένη μας πνευματικὴ ἀντίληψις τῆς παρουσίας τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐκθέτει τὸ μηδὲν τῆς πλάνης, ἡ ὁποία ὡς ὑπόθεσις μόνον ἀξιοῖ νὰ προσβάλλῃ καὶ νὰ συγχέῃ, καὶ μανθάνομεν μὲ τὸν προφήτην ὅτι "'Ο Θεὸς ἡμῶν θέλει πολεμήσει ὑπέρ ἡμῶν." 'Ο Νεεμίας προσέταξε νὰ σαλπίζουν αἱ σάλπιγγες ὅταν ὁ κίνδυνος ἐφαίνετο ἐπικρεμάμενος· καὶ δὲν ἠμπορεῖ ἡ ἐγερτήριος αὐτή φωνὴ νὰ παρομοιωθῇ πρὸς τὴν ἀφυπνισμένην σκέψιν ἥτις ἐκφράζει τὴν Ἀλήθειαν καὶ ζῇ ἐν τῇ Ἀληθείᾳ, πάντοτε ἄγρυπνος καὶ γνωρίζουσα τὸν Θεὸν ὡς ἐδῶ καὶ τώρα ἰσχὺν μας καὶ ἀσπίδα; Ἡ δύναμις τοῦ Θεοῦ πολλάκις μᾶς προφυλάττει ἀπὸ κίνδυνον τὸν ὁποῖον ἀγνοοῦμεν—τόσον παν-ἀγκαλιάζουσα εἶνε ἡ προστατεύουσα ἀγάπη Του.

Ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει εἰς τὸ Science and Health ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, σ. 571): "Πάντοτε καὶ εἰς πᾶσαν περίστασιν, νίκα τὸ κακὸν μὲ τὸ καλόν. Γνῶθι σ' αὐτὸν, καὶ ὁ Θεὸς θὰ προμηθεύσῃ τὴν σοφίαν καὶ τὴν εὐκαιρίαν μιᾶς νίκης ἐπὶ τοῦ κακοῦ." Τὸ νὰ γνωρίζῃ τις τὸν ἑαυτόν του εἶνε ἀσφαλῶς νὰ γνωρίζῃ τὸν πραγματικὸν πνευματικὸν ἑαυτόν του, ὅστις εἶνε προφυλαγμένος ἀπὸ τὸ κακόν, τό ὁρατὸν ἢ τὸ ἀόρατον, καὶ νὰ ἀποδείξῃ ὅτι ἡ νίκη εἶνε μὲ τὸ μέρος τοῦ καλοῦ. "Οπως ὁ Νεεμίας ἀπέδειξεν αὐτὸ τὸ μέγα γεγονὸς καὶ ἐτελείωσε τὸ τεῖχος τὸν παλαιὸν καιρόν, οὕτω καὶ εἰς τὸν καιρόν μας ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἐτελείωσε τὸ Θεό-τακτον ἔργον της τοῦ νὰ ἱδρύσῃ τὴν 'Οργάνωσιν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης ἐπὶ ἑνὸς πνευματικῶς ἐπιστημονικοῦ θεμελίου τὸ ὁποῖον δὲν ἠμπορεῖ νὰ καταλυθῇ ποτέ. Ὡπλισμένοι μὲ τοὺς καρποὺς τῆς ἀνιδιοτελοῦς ἐργασίας καὶ πείρας της, ὅλοι δυνάμεθα νὰ ἀγωνισθῶμεν τὸν καλὸν ἀγῶνα, μέχρι καὶ τῆς ἐσχάτης νίκης παντὸς τοῦ κακοῦ καὶ τῆς ἱδρύσεως τῆς βασιλείας τῶν οὐρανῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν 'Εκδοτικὴν 'Εταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Building the Wall

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CAREFUL study of the account given in the Bible of the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem by Nehemiah reveals many useful lessons to be utilized in daily experience. This work was a worthy project, a necessity, and, seeing his duty, Nehemiah did not delay in executing it. His efforts were beset by great odds. When the work was half completed, as we read, and "when Sanballat, and Tobiah, and the Arabians, and the Ammonites, and the Ashdodites, heard that the walls of Jerusalem were made up, and that the breaches began to be stopped, then they were very wroth. And conspired all of them together to come and to fight against Jerusalem, and to hinder it." We find, however, that Nehemiah was undismayed by this display of resistance to his efforts, and through trust in God completed the work.

How often in our daily affairs we have to face armies of Arabians and Ammonites in the form of depression, woe, or discouragement! When these enemies to peace and progress seem to be pressing their claims to recognition, we shall be wise to turn to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where Mary Baker Eddy states the following great truths: "Evil is nothing, no thing, mind, nor power" (p. 330); and on page 71: "Evil has no reality. It is neither person, place, nor thing, but is simply a belief, an illusion of material sense." Careful study of these scientific statements enables us to work aright by separating error from its supposed objective, mortal man, and will also help us to see that spiritual man in God's image and likeness is ever like God, subject not to stagnation but to the divine law of peaceful progress. Working thus, we shall stop up the breaches in the walls of our consciousness, and shall become more alert in protecting ourselves against evil suggestions. We shall learn to correct the flaws in our thinking with the truth of flawless spiritual understanding.

Though beset by enemies at every turn, Nehemiah was unafraid, and through prayer was led to "set a watch against them day and night." Just so must we be equally alert at all times to know that error cannot attack us either openly or subtly, for it is powerless and unreal. If we would succeed in Truth we must be ever watchful that the door of our consciousness be kept open only to the voice of Truth in order that we may assimilate Truth's ideas. One suggestion of the adversary is that our strength is not equal to the task. This should be recognized as falsity. We can prove the truth that God is the strength of man and by reflection man possesses all power, ability, and endurance.

In the world today there are apparently many distractions to turn our attention from the holy work of understanding and proving that God is ever present good. Our real business is to reflect Him. Faithfully doing this work, we shall become more and more aware that Spirit is the only attraction, and that material, counterattraction is false belief and nothing more. Recognizing this, we shall courageously continue the great demonstration of proving the supremacy of Spirit. However persistent or of however long standing error or discord may seem to be, it is unknown to God, and therefore has nothing to support it. When tempted to wander from the straight and narrow path of right endeavor, we should mentally take our stand and declare in the words of Nehemiah, "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down: why should the work cease, whilst I leave it, and come down to you?" The revelation of God's presence and protection is unfolded constantly to the sincere Christian worker who trusts wholly in Him.

Our awakened spiritual perception of God's presence exposes the nothingness of error, which, as supposition only, claims to attack and confuse, and we learn with the prophet that "our God shall fight for us." Nehemiah ordered the trumpets to sound when danger seemed imminent; and may not this rousing call be likened to awakened thought voicing and living in Truth, always alert and knowing God as here and now our strength and shield? The power of God ofttimes preserves us from danger which we know not of—so all-embracing is His protecting love.

Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 571): "At all times and under all circumstances, overcome evil with good. Know thyself, and God will supply the wisdom and the occasion for a victory over evil." To know oneself is surely to become aware of one's real spiritual selfhood, which is immune from evil, seen or unseen, and to prove that victory does rest on the side of good. As Nehemiah proved this great fact and finished the wall in ancient days, so in our present time Mrs. Eddy finished her God-ordained work of establishing the Cause of Christian Science upon a spiritually scientific foundation that can never be overthrown. Armed with the fruits of her unselfish work and experience, we all may fight the good fight, even to the ultimate overcoming of all evil and the establishment of the kingdom of heaven on earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Song in a Meadow

THE brook runs now with a crystal flute
To its lips, and armor pressed
About the air that will soon be mute:
A leaf on the frosty breast
Stirs in the wind with a tiny sound,
Yet under this flowing strength
Is the word, fast-rooted in quiet ground,
That will flower its emerald length.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE.

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and
HEALTH
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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

A French Doll of 1830

By Beulah King

THE salon was very quiet, bathed in the sunlight of late afternoon. Outside on the cobblestone streets one heard the clap, clap of horses' feet and the rattle of the calèche.

Victorine, sitting bolt upright on the gilded divan, stared straight ahead. France had a new king, Louis Philippe, and that afternoon in the salon the family had been discussing him with some excitement. Victorine had bothered little with what they had had to say (in fact she had dozed intermittently) but now that the family was gone, she felt quite wide awake.

Straight ahead of her on the mantel stood a lovely little lady made of china and wearing a china gown decked out with china rosebuds. Victorine's head was china but her body was kid and clothed in flowered satin. Over her china neck she wore a fichu, soft and white.

"Ho-hum!" said Victorine, and raising her kid arms high above her head let them fall—PLOP—on the satin damask of the divan.

The China Lady

The China Lady on the mantel opened her fan and holding it close to her face peered over it at Victorine. "You spoke," she said in a wee voice.

"I said," Victorine answered, "'ho-hum!'"

"It's exactly what I wanted to say," the China Lady replied, "and didn't. Life is very dull, is it not?"

"On the contrary," Victorine answered, "life is most exciting."

"For me," the China Lady persisted, "it is dull. Here I've stood on this mantel for months and months. I know every object in this room from the satin divan you're sitting on to the gilt footstool where the poodle likes to lie. If I close my eyes I can see them all to the last detail."

"Remarkable," Victorine answered. She stood up on the satin damask and gathering her full skirts about her jumped lightly to the floor.

"Come," she said to the China Lady. "Let me show you how exciting life can be. Really, you know, this room is very nice—not stupid at all."

A satin cushion had fallen from one of the gilt chairs and lay just beneath the mantel. Victorine spied it and clapped her hand for joy.

"You are to jump on this," she said pointing to the cushion. "Jump at once, please, for we must make the most of every moment."

The China Lady took a few mincing steps to the edge of the mantel. "Already I'm quite excited," she said. "Already the room looks more interesting."

"I don't doubt it," Victorine replied. "It's all how you look at things. To some a gilt footstool is just a footstool; to others it's much more."

She had scarcely finished speaking when the China Lady landed on the cushion, making a round, little hollow in the middle of it. "Here I am!" she said. "Now what?"

Victorine laughed. "That was a neat jump, Mademoiselle. Now we're going to explore." She held out her hand and helped the China Lady down from the cushion. Holding tight to the China Lady's hand she ran across the room to the tea table.

"But how are we to get up on the table?" the China Lady asked. "It's away above our heads."

"By means of this footstool," Victorine answered, and standing on the tip of her kid shoes she pulled herself up agilely.

It took more time to get the China Lady onto the stool and still longer to get her onto the table.

"There," she said at last, standing among the teacups. "I didn't think I should ever find myself here. Why, the room is quite different now. Why, from here the clock is beautiful."

"It's all in how you look at things," Victorine replied. "I once heard Madame say that clock was cloisonné."

"And these teacups," the China Lady went on. "How delicate they are."

"They're Sèvres china," Victorine explained, "and there's no finer in the world."

But the China Lady had found the pitcher of cream and in a most unladylike manner considering her elegance, was lapping it up awkwardly.

A Mysterious Box

A box at the further corner of the table attracted Victorine. It was made of gold and set with jewels that flashed in the sunlight.

"Mademoiselle," she called, "come here."

The China Lady with a dribble of cream on her chin hurried over. "Shall we open it?" she whispered and when Victorine did not answer, "After all what good is a box if you don't open it?"

In the interest of the moment they did not see the poodle come into the room. With round eyes that stared unblinkingly they saw a brown, powdery stuff that looked much like the earth in Madame's flower pots. The box was full to the brim of it. Victorine reached in and touched it. "It's soft," she said, "and fine as dust."

"Very likely it is dust," the China Lady replied, "but how strange that it should be in a jeweled box. Smell it and see if it has any fragrance."

Victorine bent over stiffly and took a long sniff and then another and another. The odor was sharp; she felt a tingling in her nose.

"Does it smell like the earth?" the China Lady asked.

"Kerchoo!" Victorine answered. "Kerchoo, kerchoo, kerchooooo!" She sneezed so violently that the powdery stuff was blown from the box over the tea table and the China Lady and the gilt stool and the poodle, whose name was Foufou.

Of a sudden the room which had been so still became loud with the racket of their sneezing. Foufou beat his head upon the floor, Victorine and the China Lady shook the table with their violence until the teacups rattled in the saucers.

Foufou finished sneezing first. Attempting dignity he sat up very straight and said, "Stupid! Don't you know a snuffbox when you see it?"

Victorine giggled. "So that's what Monsieur pinches between his thumb and finger and sniffs, is it?"

Foufou deigned to nod his head. "Come off that table," he said, "and I will show you a box worth knowing."

He helped them down to the floor but not before the China Lady had had another drink of cream and left another dribble on her china chin (the first dribble had been shaken off with a sneeze).

"This way if you please," Foufou said, beckoning.

Hidden Music

They followed him to a corner of the room where just out of reach of the sunlight was a square box, beautifully enameled. Foufou went close to it but because of his ribbon bow and his ruff they could not see what he was doing. Something—something of importance.—for hardly had he returned to them and sat down when the box began to play a tune, a gay, light tune that made them want to dance.

"A music box," Victorine whispered.

"I've often seen that box," the China Lady said when the tune was ended, "but I didn't know there was music hidden in it."

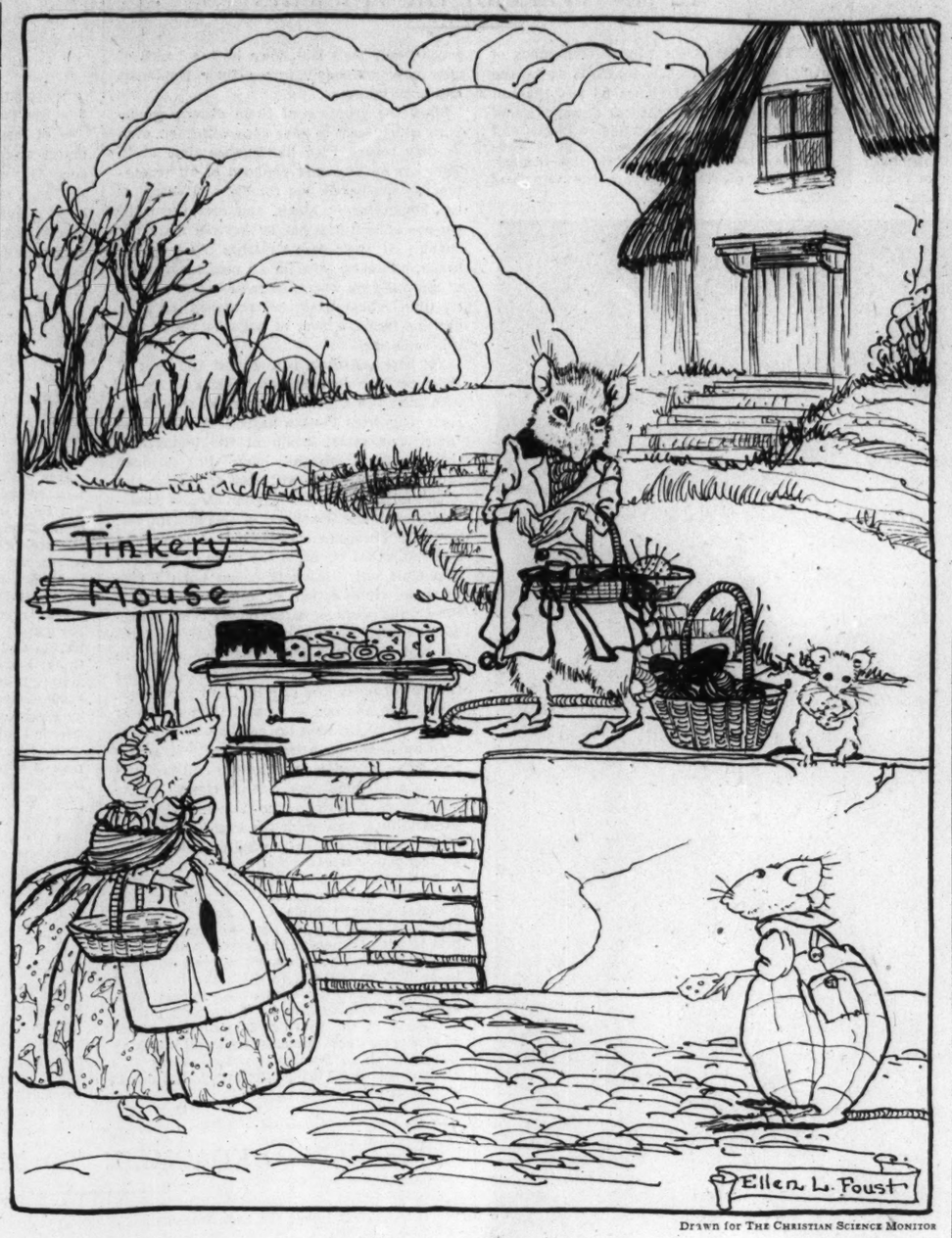
Victorine peeked around Foufou's bow and smiled at her. "There's music hidden everywhere," she said, "if only you will listen, Mademoiselle."

The China Lady became thoughtful. The more she thought of what Victorine had said, the more she believed it to be true. And when the patch of sunlight in which they sat had become quite small so that only the tips of their toes basked in it she smiled, too. Her china lips curled up at the corners; two tiny dimples came in her china cheeks. She was indeed quite another person, as Victorine was to find out in the days that followed.

It was Marie, the parlor maid, who found them at last and, sending Foufou for his supper, set Victorine on the damask divan and the China Lady on the mantel. "Of all things," Marie said in very good French, "this is the strangest. One might almost think those two dolls had been on a lark!"

But Victorine and the China Lady made no response. Just as Marie had placed them they remained, not winking an eye, staring straight ahead, while she cleared the table.

[Do you remember the story about the American doll? Well, here is another doll story. Our next one will be about an English doll of 1750.]



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Tinkery Mouse

Oh, Tinkery Mouse
Is selling his wares.
He lives in a house
Up crookedy stairs.
He calls, "Come buy!
Come buy! Come buy!"
Does Tinkery Tinkery Mouse.

His cheeses are fine
His little cakes too.
He has needles to sell
And ribbons of blue.
He stands on the stairs;
He's selling his wares,
Is Tinkery Tinkery Mouse.

Ellen L. Foust

A Village Flower Club

About the "Sunflower Queen" and Her Flower Children

Zebegény, Hungary

IN A LITTLE Hungarian village, close to the Danbue, lives Sunflower Queen.

If you were able to fly to the village and to ask to see her, the Roses, who are her ladies-in-waiting, would introduce you to her at once, and the flower-children would explain all about the Flower Club she has formed for them. They would take you down a little street called Sunflower Street, and show you a row of tiny houses which belong to the club, and where the files of the flowers, trees, bushes and birds are kept in neat order, and then they would tell you all about their queen and what a wonderful friend she has been to them.

It all started some years ago when Countess Lászoló Károlvi began to give flower names to the village children. They reminded her of flowers, she said, and Peony, Apple Blossom, White Rose, Cornflower, suited them far better than their ordinary names, and so the play of fairyland began.

Many of the little flower friends were very poor, their clothes were shabby, and they had no shoes, but that did not keep them from going to the Countess's home each afternoon to play lovely games and to enjoy the milk and hot chocolate and cakes she provided for them. And as "Countess" was such a stiff sort of name, they soon came to call their friend "Sunflower," and then "Sunflower Queen."

It was not long before the flower fairyland became so popular that it was decided to turn it into a club which any child between the ages of 2 and 16 could join and so become a real citizen. Color group meetings are held on different days, the white flowers coming on Monday, the blue on Tuesday, and so on through the week, when the children sing songs, play together, and learn many interesting and useful things about the beautiful world of nature in which they live.

They are taught to care for flowers, and how to arrange them in attractive bunches, the child who makes the best bunch receiving a point. And how important it is to get a number of points, for they can later be exchanged for books, or shoes, or even dresses!

In winter, when the weather is too cold for outdoor games, the Flower Club members amuse themselves in well-heated rooms with white-washed walls, comfortable low chairs, and tables that are always laid with good things.

Here Is a Picture of "Apple Blossom," One of the Members of the Fairyland Flower Club.

The Mail Bag

Albuquerque, New Mexico

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years of age and would like very much to enter my name in the Mail Bag. We get The Christian Science Monitor daily and I am interested in the story on The Young Folks' Page, "Mystery Lighthouse."

We have several pets—a black cat, a canary, and a fish that my sister calls Goldie.

I like to sew doll dresses, play tennis, swim, read, and ride ponies.

Hoping to hear from someone my age soon,

Shirley K. or H.

San Francisco, California

Dear Editor:

I am a little boy four years old. I love to receive mail.

My Daddy made me a mail box out of a cardboard box and painted it green. I have a mail bag, too, so I play postman. Every morning I wait for the mail man; then I run and get the mail for my mother.

I go to a Christian Science Sunday School in San Francisco.

My mother is writing this letter for me and I wonder if some other little boy around my age would please ask his mother to write to me for him. David N.

[Please send in your full name and address, David.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Betty Jean R. (8), Los Angeles, California. From other lands.

Yvonne P. (8), London, England. From England and America. Interested in drawing, reading and sewing.

Patsy P. (9), Lakewood, Ohio. From Japan or England. Interested in reading.

Betty L. R. (9), Indianapolis, Indiana. From Holland and Switzerland. Loves her dog Snubs.

Carol M. V. (10), Hollywood, California. From foreign lands, especially Holland. Interested in stamp collecting.

Bernice M. (10), Moorestown, New Jersey. From England, China, France and Germany. Interested in animals and stamp collecting.

Audrey D. (10), Coalinga, California. From Hawaii and other countries. Interested in music, sewing, swimming, and stamp collecting.

Elsworth T. (10), Kenosha, Wisconsin. Would like to hear from someone soon. Interested in pictures of athletes.

Shirley O. M. (11), Milford, Connecticut. From Greece. Studying about Greece and would like pictures.

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Beneath Locked Doors

By M. Louise Hastings

WHERE do fishes spend the winter? Do they go to bed like woodchucks, skunks, and other animal sleepers? Do they migrate like some birds and butterflies? Do they just sleep under icebound waters?

Until lately not much was known about the habits of fish in cold weather. People have studied birds and insects and animals, but fish have been sorely neglected, probably because, under ice, they are beneath closed doors. But lately there have been people enough interested in such study to dress warmly, lie on the ice, and look through it to the life beneath.

Through Jack Frost's Windows

Think of it—seeing fish through Jack Frost's own windows! Why not try it sometime and see what long-kept secrets will be revealed. But be sure, when you plan your experiment, that the waters of the brook or river are not deep—so that if you fall in you can easily step out!

You will, of course, need high rubber boots for prowling close to the shore. It is there you will find the deepest pools, and it is under stones in these pools that little fish hide. Oh, no, they are not asleep, as people used to believe. They are very much alive and your moving shadow on the ice may start them scurrying in and out among the stones.

Here is where your ice mirror will reward you for your efforts. The big fish spend the winter in deep water, the smaller ones retire to water sufficiently deep to give them opportunity to keep as active as they wish. At least this is what some people think. Others still hold to the idea that fish of the temperate zones, especially those of shallow waters, drop to the bottom, eat nothing, and become sluggish or half torpid. Such a contradiction of theories will perhaps make you eager to find out for yourself.

As you peer down through the ice, you will often see many kinds of vegetation in pools. Do not move away, or decide at once that your hunting ground is poor. In such places little fish hide. Big fish do not swim through these "forests" of little pools.

Possibly a Muskrat

And who knows? You might spy a muskrat swimming beneath you! He would be larger "fish" than you might expect to see. Do not move, however. Your ice mirror discloses him to you, but probably your dark shadow will not bother him—unless you move. He does not expect any disturbance after nature has locked her doors for winter.

Many interested students of ice-window study wade into deeper waters where the ice has not formed, because the current is too swift and too strong. Moving the stones, they find the waters fairly alive with small fish, crabs, freshwater shrimp, and so forth. Did you ever wonder why the fish-eating water birds remain at certain places during the winter? The answer is that food is plenty.

Did any of you boys and girls ever see a carp? Many people believe that common carp go down into the mud as turtles, frogs, and toads do, and remain inactive all winter, but recent study through the ice has shown that they rush about quite busily hunting for food. Carp wallow in the mud much as hogs do, only they work in the streams. They make clear streams muddy, and uproot the bottom vegetation, destroying the plants that furnish food and shelter for certain water birds.

Have you ever eaten eels? The books tell us that eels bury themselves in the mud at the bottom of rivers and ponds, and hibernate. Do you suppose ice-study observations will find something different relating to this snakelike fish? It is only since 1900 that its life history has been somewhat disclosed, so why shouldn't students peeking through icy mirrors find out new things about it? Perhaps you boys and girls will get new facts.

It is all very interesting, is it not? Does it not make you long to start on some ice-peeking experiences and search out new secrets? We never know all there is to learn about nature. Just a little farther on is always something more to study.

Gay Scrapbooks of Felt

A GAY scrapbook for wee tots may be made of felt, which little fingers will not find easy to tear.

Make the pages of black felt, cutting them any size you choose. On this dark background, sew gayly colored felt pictures which you can make with the help of illustrations in magazines, catalogues or children's books.

Choose pictures of nursery tale folk, fairyland people, animals and flowers, as these will appeal most strongly to the children's imagination.

Cut out the picture and trim it with pieces of colored felt as brightly as you like. A brown monkey may be dressed in a coat of green felt, red trousers and a yellow cap, all held in place with a few stitches. A few drops of paste or glue dropped on the backs of the pictures before they are laid on the black background will keep them firmly in place while you stitch them on.

Sew the pictures on one side of the felt page only; then put the blank sides of two pages together and stitch them in that position with buttonholing, or keep them in place with bias tape.

You may make a cover for your scrapbook by zigzagging a few gayly-tinted blocks across it, sewing an initial of the child's Christian name on one of the blocks in a contrasting shade.

Felt comes in such a variety of lovely colors that a most artistic color combination may be worked out.

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SCHOOL SECTION, ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, MASS.

Allison First In United States Tennis Ranking

Several Surprises Feature Report of National Committees

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—Several surprises, some of unusual proportions, feature the report of the national ranking committees of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, just released for publication in advance of the annual meeting at Cincinnati, in February, when they will be finally acted on.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., as expected, was placed first, and the action of the eastern ranking committee in placing Sidney B. Wood Jr. ahead of Francis X. Shields, made their placing in that order obligatory. The inclusion of George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, both now in the professional ranks, may be changed by the national executive committee, promoting those behind them.

The greatest surprise of the ranking was the advance of J. Donald Budge, never ranked before, over such stars as Bryan M. Grant Jr. and C. Gene Mako. He is now in ninth place, and while his later performances of the season justify a fair ranking, it is doubtful whether he really deserves such a position this year, on account of his slow start. Another question brings R. Berkeley Bell ahead of Clifford S. Sutter, and though the latter did not play as much as Bell, his performances were better in each of the tourneys in which he competed.

The women's ranking is more conventional, with Carolin A. Babcock placed third, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, "the forgotten woman" of tennis, once more omitted, as was Alice I. Marble. Miss Jacobs is first, of course, with the former Sarah H. Palfrey, now Mrs. Marshall Fabyan, next in order. The first 10 ranking players and teams follow:

Men's National Singles

1. Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas.
2. Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., New York.
3. Francis X. Shields, New York.
4. Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis.
5. Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles.
6. George M. Lott Jr., Chicago.
7. R. Berkeley Bell, New York.
8. Clifford S. Sutter, Hartford, Conn.
9. J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif.
10. Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga.

Men's National Doubles

1. G. M. Lott Jr. and L. R. Stoefen.
2. W. L. Allison Jr. and J. W. Van Ryn.
3. J. Donald Budge and C. Gene Mako.
4. R. B. Bell and Gregory S. Mangin.
5. Robert Bryan and John McDiarmid.
6. Bryan M. Grant Jr. and F. A. Parker.
7. Wilmer M. Hines and Henry Prusoff.
8. E. H. McCauliff Jr. and C. S. Sutter.
9. Edward Jacobs and Jack P. Tidball.
10. Martyn Buxby and Bertram Weltens.

Women's National Singles

1. Helen Hull Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif.
2. Mrs. Marshall Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass.
3. Carolin A. Babcock, Los Angeles.
4. Dorothy B. Andrus, New York.
5. Baroness Maud Levi, New York.
6. Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif.
7. Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, Mass.
8. Mrs. John W. Harris Jr., Kansas City, Mo.
9. Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass.
10. Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind.

Cunningham Back in Stride

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 7 (AP)—Glenn V. Cunningham, holder of the world's indoor and outdoor record at one mile, swung back into competition on the boards Saturday night with a thrilling victory over Gene G. Venzke of the University of Pennsylvania in the 800-meter run at the Knights of Columbus track and field meet in the 106th Infantry Armory. With the same relentless stride that carried him over a mile in 4m. 8.4s. on the Madison Square Garden banked track and 4m. 6.7s. over the cinder track at Princeton to establish new world marks last year, Cunningham stepped to the front 1½ laps from the finish and then staved off the brilliant stretch challenge of Venzke, himself one-time holder of the indoor record for the mile.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	12	2	6	45	40	24
Detroit	10	4	9	57	48	20
Windsor	9	3	8	43	41	18
Cleveland	9	0	10	48	55	18
Buffalo	8	2	10	45	46	16
Syracuse	7	1	12	46	54	14

Results Jan. 5

Detroit 3, Buffalo 2.
Windsor 6, London 3.
Cleveland 3, Syracuse 1.

Result Jan. 6

Detroit 2, Syracuse 1.

Amateur Hockey Results

Baltimore 2, St. Nicholas 1.
Crescent-Hamilton 5, Hershey 2.
Floral Park H. C. 4, Sands Point 0.

Amusements

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Dances by Albertina Rasch
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Directed by Marc Connelly
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Evgs. 55c-$2.20.
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Harvard Signs Him

By a Staff Photographer

Richard C. Harlow

Dick Harlow Named Coach at Harvard

The long-awaited announcement of a new Harvard football coach to succeed Edward L. Casey came yesterday when William J. Bingham, director of Harvard athletics, made known the appointment of Richard C. Harlow. Harlow is at present athletic director of Western Maryland. No mention has been made concerning the contract tendered to the new coach.

Harlow graduated from Pennsylvania State in 1913, and then coached his alma mater the next nine years. From Pennsylvania State he took the coaching job at Colgate until 1926, and since then has been at Western Maryland. His Western Maryland teams have appeared in Boston several times playing Boston College.

According to the official announcement, Dick Harlow will have full sway as head coach with the right to select his assistants. Dartmouth seriously considered Harlow as successor to Jackson Cannell last year and only recently the western Maryland athletic director was approached with a lucrative contract by the Boston Redskins, professional football team.

Consensus of opinion now is that since Harvard has definitely abandoned the graduate-coaching system the Crimson is out to develop "bigger and better" football teams. Eastern football experts freely express the opinion that Harvard has selected an able coach and one who will develop teams grounded in fundamentals with a good defense and varied offense. Another commendable trait credited to Dick Harlow is the ability to pick out his football candidates early.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 31, Tulane 26.
Annapolis 53, Baltimore 21.

Ball S. T. 35, DePauw 31.
Boston 36, Tufts 31.
Buffalo 32, Cornell 31.
Butler 37, Franklin 19.

Carthage 39, McKendree 23.
Case 44, John Carroll 31.
C. C. N. Y. 32, St. John's 22.
Central (Iowa) 33, Iowa Wesleyan 23.
Conn. State 39, American I. C. 27.

Dana 34, Cooper Union 33.
Drake 40, George Washington 35.
Duluth T. 28, Moorhead T. 23.

Fenn 48, Adrian 23.

Grinnell 28, Loyola (Chicago) 23.

Hanover 42, Oakland City 40.
Heidelberg 46, Alumni 30.

Indiana 32, Illinois 28.
Iowa 32, Ohio State 21.

John Marshall 43, St. Francis 13.

Louisiana Tech 30, Louisiana C. 23.

Marquette 28, Chicago 24.
Millsap 26, New Orleans 25.
Minnesota 30, Notre Dame 28.
Montclair A. C. 27, Princeton 18.
Moravian 42, Philadelphia S. of O. 24.
Murray S. T. 63, West Tenn. T. 18.

New York 23, Kentucky 22.
North Carolina 36, Davidson 26.
Northeastern 32, Alumni 31.

Oberlin 48, Hiram 30.
Ohio Wesleyan 35, Miami U. 14.
Oklahoma 47, Kansas State 34.
Oshkosh T. 31, Illinois Normal 25.

Penn A. C. 32, Muhlenberg 27.
Pennsylvania 43, Penn State 22.
Purdue 19, Wisconsin 18.

R. I. State 51, Holy Cross 34.
Rice 46, Texas A. and M. 32.

St. Joseph's 41, Ursinus 33.
St. Louis 30, Nebraska 28.
Savage 31, C. C. N. Y. Eve. 17.
Stevens 32, Haverford 30.
Syracuse 57, Dartmouth 29.

Texas 38, So. Methodist 36.
Toledo 25, Kent State 22.
Trenton T. 44, N. Y. Aggies 20.
Union 24, Vermont 23.
Virginia 27, South Carolina 23.
Virginia M. I. 20, St. John's (Md.) 19.

Wagner 36, Cathedral 27.
Waynesburg 56, Holbrook 23.
Wayne T. 34, Nebraska Wes. 24.
Westminster 60, Glenville T. 24.
West Point 45, Johns Hopkins 23.
West Virginia 37, Carnegie Tech 34.
Winona T. 35, Eau Claire T. 32.
Wofford 37, N. C. State 34.

Xavier 48, Centenary 20.

Walsh and Strachan Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 7—A new doubles team came out of Philadelphia to the invitation squash racquets doubles tournament of the two clubs of Greenwich, and when the finals were over had been crowned victors over the pair that have stood at the top of the doubles game since it was inaugurated. Brendan D. Walsh and Donald C. Strachan were the new combination, while their victims were Neil J. Sullivan and Roy R. Coffin, the national doubles champions. The U. S. titleholders have won the event twice, and have been regarded as invincible in their play. But this time the all-round angle shooting of Strachan, and his court covering, as well as the power of Walsh, just managed to tip the scale in their favor after a five-game battle, scored at 15—9, 15—18, 15—11, 14—18, 15—12.

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American League President Expects More Exciting Race

'Detroit May Experience Greater Difficulty in Capturing Baseball Pennant Than It Did in 1934,' Writes Will Harridge

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (AP)—"They say even a weather man," writes Will Harridge, president of the American Baseball League, in this exclusive article for the Associated Press, "hits it right in his predictions now and then. I certainly sympathize with him. For three years I predicted a close race in the American League and I finally made good in 1934 when Cleveland, New York and Detroit took turns in leading, with Detroit finally clinching the pennant six days before the campaign came to a close.

"Having had American League clubs help me out in my forecast of a year ago, I see no reason for not predicting at this time that we will have an even more spirited contest for the championship in 1935.

Cochrane Expects to Repeat

"Detroit may experience more difficulty in capturing the flag than it did in 1934. The Tigers won their laurels because of the catching and magnetism of Manager Cochrane and the team's immunity from injuries. They played heads-up baseball from start to finish and Cochrane expects them to repeat.

"Managers of teams who were runners-up to Detroit claim the Tigers cannot expect to be as free from accidents again. If they are correct in such statements, our race is sure to be closer. New York will be a strong contender again. Possibly, if Combs and Dickey had not been injured last season, the battle would not have been decided until the very last day. No club can afford to lose such a star as Combs for half a season and such a great catcher as Dickey for the last month of the campaign.

"While it may be bromidic to say that pitching is 70 or 80 per cent of a club's efficiency, it nevertheless has been shown to be true on numerous occasions. New York counted on Allen and Van Atta as half of its pitching 'big four' in '34. Neither was able to help except at brief periods. If they come back in '35, the Yankees certainly will be more dangerous.

"Cleveland has an excellent chance of improving its standing. The Indians are especially strong on the mound and at the bat. Even more batting strength has been added by the acquisition of Outfielder Bruce Campbell and Infielder Louis Berger. The latter is said to be one of the greatest infield prospects that has come into the league in many years.

"Boston, with a crippled pitching staff and an infield that was weak in spots, still was able to finish fourth in 1934. It should make a stronger bid for the pennant next season with the chance that Grove, Pipgras and Walberg will be able to take regular turns in the box, and with Joe Cronin, a most capable young manager and an exceptionally fine shortstop, piloting the Red Sox. There is no doubt Boston will have a much better balanced team than in '34.

"Philadelphia appears to be the dark horse. At the outset of last season, it lacked the pitching, but during the last month Connie Mack had his young hurlers working smoothly and winning many splendidly pitched contests. In fact, these youthful pitchers demonstrated that, with a season's experience behind them, they are going to keep the Athletics well up in the race from the start. Mack has announced he will use Jimmie Foxx, his most powerful batsman, as a catcher. This move will be watched with great interest.

Stronger Team

"Rogers Hornsby worked wonders in his first full campaign at St. Louis. He will have a stronger team in 1935, on that should win more games. The same may be said of Washington and Chicago, both of which were riddled by accidents throughout the 1934 battle and never able to present their full strength.

"Chicago has done some wise weeding out and added some excellent prospects. Stanley Harris is back as manager at Washington where he won two pennants and has some capable new material to try out. Jimmy Dykes, at Chicago, has had the benefit of a year's experience as manager, and I count on him to place a hustling team on the field."

Valentine Bialis And Potts Chosen

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y., Jan. 7 (AP)—Allan Potts of Brooklyn and Valentine Bialis of Utica, N. Y., yesterday were selected, along with five alternates, to represent the Middle Atlantic Speed Skating Association in the final trials for positions on the American Olympic team of 1936.

The selections were made at the end of the two-day sectional trials, in which Potts and Bialis made a clean sweep of all four events, Potts taking the 500 and 1500 meters and Bialis the 5000 and 10,000 meters. Alternates selected were Ray Darmstadt and Walter Rutter of New York, Joe Bree and Clint Spellman of Brooklyn and Marvin Conover of Fort Johnson, N. Y. The final trials will be held at Milwaukee this week.

Bialis won the 10,000 meters in 20m. 42s., with Darmstadt second in 21m. 8s.; Conover third, 22m. 25 3-5s.; Bree fourth, 22m. 58s., and Robert McKee of New York fifth, 23m. 11s.

Potts took the 1500 meters in 2m. 37 4-5s., followed by Lawrence Goldthwaite of Dartmouth, 2m. 38s.; Bialis, 2m. 41 1-5s.; George Wallace, Dartmouth, 2m. 43s., and Bree, 2m. 44s.

Kit Klein Steals Show In Southwest Carnival

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7 (AP)—Katherine (Kit) Klein, champion speed-skater from Buffalo, N. Y., stole the show at the tenth annual silver skates ice carnival yesterday, winning her three races in record-breaking time.

The Buffalo star, holder of the North American indoor and outdoor titles, retained her Southwest skating title. Lamar Ottsen, St. Louis ace, fell by the wayside, losing his crown to another St. Louisian, Truman Connell.

Miss Klein opened the defense of her championship by swooping through the 440-yard event in 45.8 seconds, clipping a second off the old mark.

She returned in the 880 and knocked two seconds off the standing record, speeding over the course in 1m. 37s., and then traveled the mile in 3m. 33s., a second better than the previous record.

Best-Ball Card of 62 Wins

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Jan. 7 (AP)—Charles Guest of Los Angeles had a card of 65 strokes posted here today for the rest of the golfers to shoot at in the winter tournament tour. A driving range pro, Guest set this up yesterday in the final round of the Riverside $2000 amateur-pro golf tournament as he and his partner, Al Barbee, Hollywood, turned in a great par-plundering best-ball score of 62, 10 strokes under par, to win the title. While Barbee had to be content with the trophy, he aided Guest in picking up a total of $262.50 prize money. Guest was the low scorer of the tournament because he shot a 69 Saturday when he and Barbee came in with a 65 best ball. Tied for second yesterday were California and a Texas team. Jimmy Thomson, Long Beach, teamed with Phil Finlay, one of the best amateurs in southern California, and Byron Nelson, Texarkana, Texas, paired with a former Texan, Lieut. Bob Israel, to turn in 64s.

Cardinals Release Healey

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 7 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals baseball club announced Saturday the release of Francis Healey, a catcher, to Rochester of the International League. Healey played in a few games with the Cardinals last season, appearing chiefly in the rôle of pinch hitter and runner. He is the third player to be sent to Rochester in the last week. The others were Pitchers Clarence Heise and Glenn Spencer.

Fine Takes Chess Lead

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 7 (AP)—Reuben Fine of New York took the lead Saturday in the sixth round of the international chess masters' tournament, with A. W. Dake of Portland, Ore., and Moises Cilco of Mexico tied for second place. Only three of the scheduled seven games were completed. Gonzales Rojo of Mexico drew with Joaquin Medine of Mexico; Reuben Fine defeated Maj. Juan Lerde de Tajara of Mexico, and Orlando Duhait of Mexico won over Sanchez Lamego of Mexico.

Son Succeeds Father

TORONTO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Clifford Oakley, son of the late George Oakley, has been elected to succeed his father as president of the Toronto International League baseball club. His brother, Sidney, will be treasurer.

Rainville Advances In Miami Tennis

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 7 (AP)—Five of the eight seeded American players and one foreign seeded entrant, Marcel Rainville of Montreal, Canada, advanced to the second round in the opening of the third annual Miami Biltmore tennis championships here yesterday.

No difficulty was encountered by any of the seeded stars as Rainville defeated E. Hoebel of Miami, 6—0, 6—0, J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., eastern clay courts champion, won from H. A. Burkland of Miami, 6—1, 6—0; Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr, Atlanta (Ga.) national clay courts title-holder, eliminated Phil Hutcheson, Orando, Fla., by default, Frank Guerney, Orlando, champion of Florida, won 6—3, and 6—1, from John Thompson of Miami; Carrol Turner, Miami, defeated Dick Arend, Westfield, N. J., 6—0, 6—1; and Arthur Hendris, Lakeland, Fla., former Florida state singles champion, advanced by default by Francis Farrey, of Miami.

The battle by the American Davis Cup team prospects, in which Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., New York, also is included, for positions on the United States team, will be continued today with second round matches.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	12	2	6	47	31	26
Boston	11	1	9	48	46	23
Detroit	9	3	9	60	44	21
Rangers	7	1	11	46	64	15

Canadian Division

Toronto	16	1	4	63	41	33
Montreal	11	1	7	51	35	23
Americans	7	3	11	42	51	17
Canadiens	5	3	12	37	55	13
St. Louis	5	3	14	33	60	13

Results Jan. 5

Chicago 6, Boston 0.
St. Louis 2, Montreal 1.
Toronto 3, Canadiens 1.

Results Jan. 6

Chicago 2, Americans 1.
Detroit 6, Canadiens 2.

Alabama Welcomed Home

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Jan. 7 (AP)—Whistles shrieked, a band blared the battle hymn and 5000 adoring citizens and students Saturday joined in a royal welcome to Alabama's Crimson Tide fresh from new triumphs in Pasadena's Rose Bowl. The crimson tide responded with borish grins and waves, piled off their train and mounted a platform to hear themselves praised by university officials and leading citizens. Dr. George Denny, president of the University of Alabama, greeted the returning heroes, and expressed his appreciation for their victory and sportsmanship.

Gallery of 5000 Watch Bob Jones

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 7 (AP)—Holing out a 10-foot putt for a birdie on the eighteenth green, Bobby Jones gave his side a 1-up victory in a best-ball foursome exhibition match at the Metairie Golf Club here before approximately 5000 fans. The huge gallery failed to dull the wizardry of the King of Golf as he stroked out a neat round of 75. Jones, playing with Nelson Whitney, dean of southern golfers and the man who eliminated Jones from his first big tournament here more than 15 years ago, were teamed against Fred Haas Jr., 18-year-old southern and western junior golf champion, and Fred Odom 2d, the local city champion.

New 400-Meter Record

NASSAU, Bahamas, Jan. 7 (AP)—Smashing the same world standard twice within five days, Miss Alice Bridges of Uxbridge, Mass., Saturday swam the 400-meter short course back stroke in 6m. 10s. flat. Miss Bridges, in an aquatic meet at Miami, Fla., on Tuesday clipped four-tenths of a second from the accepted 400-meter world time of 6m. 12.4s., turned in by Miss Phyllis Harding of England in 1932.

Rupp Wants U. S. Tourney

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Adolph Rupp, basketball coach at the University of Kentucky, Saturday proposed that leading college teams from each section meet in a post-season tournament to decide the United States basketball championship. Rupp, whose Wildcats met New York University at Madison Square Saturday night, thinks this is the only logical way to decide the title and do away with the half dozen annual claims to mythical championships.

College Polo Results

Cornell R.O.T.C. 11½, Wilkes-Barre W. 2.
White Mountain P. R. 16, Harvard 3.

Steady Falling Off of Membership Greatest Problem

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Steady falling off of membership in the United States Golf Association is the greatest problem facing the organization, the retiring president, Herbert Jaques of Boston, said today as he turned over the gavel to Prescott S. Bush of Greenwich, Conn., the new president, at the annual meeting.

In his report to the meeting Jaques, who retires after two years as president and eight years as a member of the U. S. G. A. executive committee, said that only 839 clubs now were members of the association as compared with the 1929 high of 1129. Decreased revenue from dues has forced curtailment of activities, he said.

Ernest S. Powell, former president of the St. Paul Town and Country Club, made a stirring plea for assignment of the 1936 Walker Cup matches to his club during the meeting over which Bush presided. While no decision has been made by the executive committee, Bush intimated that some mid-west club would be awarded the international matches in 1936.

It was decided to hold the 18 holes matches in the women's national championships at Interlachen, Minneapolis, Aug. 26 to Aug. 31, in the afternoons of the four days they run, instead of the mornings, in an effort to draw out larger galleries.

There were eulogies for Thomas J. McMahon, retired on a pension after 30 years with the U. S. G. A., the last 12 as executive secretary, and for the late Ganson Depew, of Buffalo, chairman of the Green and Public Links Committees for many years.

"Depew did more for the good of golf over a wide area than any other man in the history of the game," Jaques said.

McMahon was succeeded as executive secretary by Joseph Dey, of Philadelphia, former newspaperman.

Sunderland Holds Leading Position

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Sunderland, although held to a scoreless draw at Roker Park by Wolverhampton Saturday, remained atop the standings in the English Football League as Manchester City, hitherto sharing the leadership, lost by the only goal of the game at Sheffield Wednesday.

The champion Arsenal got up into a tie with Manchester for second place, only a point back of Sunderland, by winning, 2—0, at Liverpool.

Sheffield Wednesday's victory put it in fourth place, only a game behind the leaders, and Stoke City moved into fifth place, another point back, by splitting points in a scoreless game at Birmingham.

Bolton Wanderers, leading the second division, suffered a 2-1 defeat at Bury and Brentford once more got on even terms by virtue of a 3-0 win over Newcastle United. Manchester United remained only a point from the top after a 3-3 tie with Sheffield United.

The champion Glasgow Rangers once again forged into undisputed possession of the first division of the Scottish football league trouncing Dundee 3-1 at Ibrox Park. Hamilton Academicals, which had been even on points with the Rangers, was beaten on its own grounds by Falkirk, 2-1, in the biggest upset of the day.

Klein Overtakes Armour

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 7 (AP)—Willie Klein of Miami Beach shot a 71 in the second round yesterday to overtake Tommy Armour, Boca Raton and Chicago, for the leadership of the Miami open golf tournament. Each had 139, one under par, at the halfway mark. Armour, who turned in a subpar 66 in the first round, slipped to 73 yesterday. Dave Tosh, Chicago, was second with 141 and Joe Turnesa, West Hartford, Conn., third with 142. Bobby Cruickshank, Richmond, Ga., who shot a 68 for the best score of the day; Ralph Stonehouse, Indianapolis, and John Maluti, Youngstown, Ohio, were next with 143's.

Satre Wins Class A Honors

FISHKILL, N. Y., Jan. 7 (AP)—Displaying fine form, Olaf Satre of Salisbury, Conn., yesterday won Class A honors in the Dutchess County ski tournament under the auspices of the Norway Ski Club with a total of 149.3 points. Hans Strand of the Bear Mountain (N. Y.) Sports Association captured second honors with 101.2 points. Strang had the highest jump, 115 feet. Class B honors went to Oscar Berntsen of New York with 132.5 points.

College Hockey Results

Atlantic City 13, Princeton 2.
Clarkson 5, Dartmouth 2.
Colby 11, Bates 2.
Colgate 2, West Point 0.
Mass. State 2, M. I. T. 1.
McGill 9, University Club 5.
Middlebury 8, Amaron H. C. 0.
New Hampshire 2, Bowdoin 1.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	10	5	7	62	52	25
Providence	10	4	7	56	52	24
Quebec	10	1	9	58	43	21
Philadelphia	8	2	10	42	60	18
New Haven	7	2	12	55	66	16

Results Jan. 6

New Haven 7, Boston 3.
Providence 5, Philadelphia 2.

Monarchs Win Easily

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Jan. 7 (By Canadian Press)—The Winnipeg Monarchs, first Canadian hockey team to invade Roumania, defeated the Bucharest sextet, 2 to 1, in the second game of their series yesterday. The Canadians had overwhelmed the local team, 14 to 1, Saturday.

Nicetown Club Advances

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Nicetown Boys' Club of Philadelphia advanced to the third round of the United States amateur soccer cup tournament Saturday by defeating the Trenton Whites, 2 to 0. Stan Wink, outside right, scored both goals.

College Wrestling Results

Brown 19½, M. I. T. 10½.
New York A. C. 47, West Point 0.

College Swimming Result

M. I. T. 48, Boston 33.

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Sporting Around the Hub

THIRTY exhibition baseball games, including five with their intercity rivals, the Braves, are on the spring training schedule of the Boston Red Sox, it was revealed yesterday. This is the most strenuous list of pre-season games ever attempted by the Red Sox, at least in late years. These 30 contests will be played from March 13 to April 14. The pitchers and catchers on the Red Sox roster are scheduled to report at Sarasota, Fla., on March 3, with the infielders and outfielders arriving about one week later.

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Free billiards lessons are in store for the citizens of Greater Boston when J. N. Bozeman Jr. opens a program of billiards exhibitions here, starting Friday, Jan. 11, at the Boston Athletic Association, Exeter Street, at 7 p. m. On Saturday, Jan. 12, Bozeman will be at the Revere Elks, No. 1171, at Revere, after which he will return to Boston.

♪ ♪ ♪

Richard V. Wakeman of the Union Boat Club outstroked John G. Cornish of the Harvard Club of Boston in the final round for the Middlesex Bowl squash racquets tournament at the Boston A. A. over the week-end. Wakeman won the final at 15—9, 15—6, 17—16, and succeeded Lawrence B. Rice.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Dog Watch series of the Boston Yacht Club will get under way tonight and continue for 10 successive Mondays at the Rowe's Wharf Station of the club. The navigation course will be supervised by Prof. Harlan T. Stetson, expert on charts, tides, compass and bearings. Richard W. Pratt of the Hingham Yacht Club, well known in Massachusetts waters as a cruising and racing yachtsman, will be tonight's guest speaker.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard sports teams face at least 19 contests this week following a two weeks' vacation. The varsity hockey games with McGill University and Princeton and the varsity basketball tilt with Tufts are the features. The varsity boxing team will make its second trek to the South in as many years as it travels to University of Virginia. This trip is the longest ever scheduled by a minor sports team at Harvard. The varsity swimmers open their regular season against the Boston University mermen in the Harvard pool Wednesday evening.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tufts College basketball players face hard work this week. They tackle Brown University at Providence on Wednesday and Harvard at Medford on Friday. The game with Brown will be the second of the season. In the first meeting the Jumbos eked out a victory after a hard battle. This time they are expected to have even more trouble on the Bruins' own court.

♪ ♪ ♪

Local tennis players who earned a place in the United States ranking lists were Mrs. Marshall Fabyan of Cambridge, the former Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, placed No. 2 behind Helen Hull Jacobs, the American champion; Mrs. Whitfield Painter of Dedham, No. 7; Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, No. 2; Katharine Winthrop of Boston, No. 11, and Virginia Ellis of Harvard, Mass.

Jack White Takes Duckpin Tourney With 2001 Score

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 7 (AP)—Jack White of New Haven, Conn., last night won the United States duckpin sweepstakes with a total score of 2001 for the three blocks of the tournament. White, who took the lead after the first block of five games, collected $1000 in prize money. He put together rounds of 679-678-644 for his winning total.

Second prize, $300, went to Nick Tronsky of Willimantic, Conn., whose score was 1937, including three blocks of 701-710-626. Paul Harison of Washington, D. C., was third with 571-706-615—1892. He won $200. Ed Blakney, Washington, took fourth place and a $100 prize with a total of 1887.

Gordon Caldwell of Richmond, Va., won $50 with a score of 648 in the first block of five games. Joe Harrison of Washington won a similar amount with a score of 670 in the third block. The second block prize went to Tony Santini, also of Washington, who rolled 634.

Scores of the block prize winner were exceeded in some instances by the men who subsequently won the first four general prizes, but they were not allowed to share in the series money. Blakney's grand total was 1887, Caldwell's was 1866, Harrison's 1798 and Santini's 1828.

Other finishers and their scores were: Eddie Espey, Washington, 1760; Cal Campbell, Annapolis, 1672; George Tyler, Atlanta, 1813; C. L. Renfroe, Atlanta, 1764; Eli Pickus, Baltimore, 1691; Harry Schreck, Baltimore, 1748; Cal Tidwell, Atlanta, 1713; John Blick, Atlanta, 1648; Wilmer Robey, Baltimore, 1742; Ray Von Dreele, Baltimore, 1793; Bill Arnold, Annapolis, 1746; Gordon Scible, Annapolis, 1751; Lee Rothger, Washington, 1733; Astor Clarke, Washington (defending champion), 1816; Ben Kosky, Bridgeport, Conn., 1746; Tony Iannarone, Fairfield, Mass., 1757; Ray Barnes, Baltimore, 1832; Olli Pacini, Washington, 1765; John Sossong, Atlanta, 1792; Dewey Bowen, Atlanta, 1789, and Walter Lawson, Atlanta, 1788.

Essex Club Is Pushed Down to Tie for First

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class B Team Standing—New Jersey Division

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Essex Club	6	3	29	16	.667
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	6	3	†28	15	.667
Montclair A. C.	4	5	*20	24	.444
Short Hills Club	2	7	*11	33	.222

*One match unplayed. †Two matches unplayed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—Essex Club was pushed down into a tie for first place with Elizabeth Town & Country Club, on Saturday, when Montclair Athletic Club defeated the Newark team, 3—2, in the ninth round of the New Jersey Division of the Metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship, while Elizabeth was winning four matches from Short Hills Club, the other being called off as unnecessary. Both winners were playing on their home courts. The summaries:

Montclair Athletic Club 3, Essex Club 2

B. M. Shanley 3d, Essex, defeated F. G. Charshee, 15—10, 6—15, 15—4.
E. L. Winpenny, Montclair, defeated P. B. Lawrence, 15—7, 15—11.
J. F. Callanan, Montclair, defeated Carl F. Good, 15—12, 15—10.
J. D. Scheerer, Essex, defeated J. G. Waldron, 12—15, 15—9, 17—14.
E. V. L. Marshall, Montclair, defeated Paul Scheerer, 15—10, 15—12.

Elizabeth T. & C. C. 4, Short Hills Club 0.

M. H. Westerfield, Elizabeth, defeated H. V. D. McKeever, 15—2, 15—7.
L. H. Froelich, Elizabeth, defeated Page Chapman Jr., 15—4, 15—9.
J. N. De Raismes, Elizabeth, defeated F. F. Stevenson, 15—5, 10—15, 15—13.
Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth, defeated G. L. Lewis, 15—11, 17—14.

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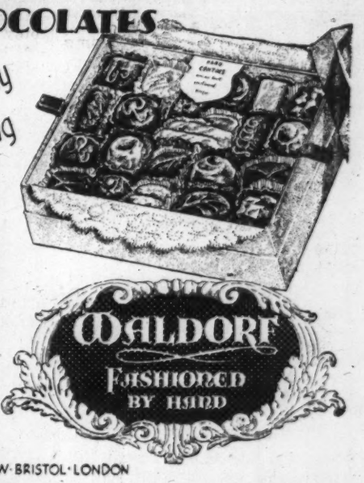

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Listed Stock Quotations

Steel Issues Prominent Feature of Higher Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Moderately Good Demand Apparent For Steel Issues

Utilities Move Within a Narrow Range—Motor Shares Active

By Forrest Price

Another balloon ride for stocks.

They went up today in face of the proposed Government expenditures of $8,000,000,000 the forthcoming year.

And that is saying something.

Pretty active market, total sales approximating 1,350,000 shares.

People wanted the steel shares more than anything else. And all of these issues and those of allied industries moved forward impressively. Reason? Prospective good earnings.

Even U. S. Steel common, which is a long distance away from dividends, moved up about a point, while the preferred ascended nearly 2.

Jones & Laughlin preferred had a gain of 3½. Ludlum Steel preferred moved 2½ higher.

Midland Steel rose 1½. Both of the Bethlehem Steel issues advanced well over a point. Gulf States Steel, Republic Iron & Steel, Sharon and Sloss Sheffield recorded good gains.

Certain-teed Products attracted some attention by moving up nearly 3 points at one time. Bucyrus-Erie preferred, U. S. Smelting, U. S. Rubber first preferred, Goodrich preferred, Union Pacific, du Pont, Curtis Publishing preferred, Union Bag & Paper, Panhandle preferred, Louisiana Oil, Mullins preferred, Westinghouse Electric, and First National Stores were among the good gainers.

Consolidated Films preferred and Loew's were among the losers.

Federal loans featured the bond market by an easier price trend. A good many corporate issues moved higher. German loans, particularly the Dawes 7s, were higher.

The commodity markets were featured by a rise in grain prices. Cotton was steady.

The financial community was more interested in President Roosevelt's budget plan than it was in his annual message to Congress. The record-breaking size of the Government debt, $28,000,000,000, is to be increased still more billions. There is no likelihood of a balanced budget before 1937.

And yet this staggering debt and the unlikelihood of the nation being able to make its income equal its outgo for another two years have not greatly disturbed the investment world's equilibrium. Why? Because we are getting used to abnormal conditions.

That these conditions have been largely anticipated and discounted is seen in the stability of the Government's credit. Government bonds tell the story. You can't get a yield of as much as 3 per cent on any of the Treasury's long-term loans. Nor as much as 2 per cent on short-term issues.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Financial markets received the President's record budget today with composure.

The details of the proposed Government expenditures for the forthcoming fiscal year of more than $8,000,000,000 were about in line with expectations.

Stocks followed a steady to firm course, and selective buying pushed up scattered issues substantially. Trading activity dwindled after an active first hour.

Some Good Gainers

Gains of more than a point were recorded by U. S. Steel preferred, A. M. Byers, U. S. Smelting, Air Reduction, American Shipbuilding and Auburn Automobile.

An advance of 3 points was shown by Bethlehem Steel preferred, while the common was up nearly a point. U. S. Steel common and American Rolling Mill were in demand at better prices, as were American Telephone, Case, Western Union, Foundation Company, Cerro de Pasco and National Cash Register.

Most of the motors were about unchanged after early firmness. Power and light stocks were a trifle easier, and Loew's yielded more than a point. The rails and oils were about unchanged.

Various specialties were said to have been under accumulation on the strength of increased earnings and optimistic prospects for the coming year.

Market commentators, however, were only cautiously bullish, and warned that expectations of huge profits by some corporations of that may participate in the Government's public-works program might not be fulfilled, owing to the high cost of operations and the low prices upon which the Administration may insist.

Government Bonds Steady

U. S. Government issues steadied after publication of President Roosevelt's budget message today.

Treasury issues were under some pressure in the first hour, with the 3s down ¼ of a point. These losses were substantially recovered, and declines in other Treasurys and in the guaranteed obligations were pared.

At the beginning of the last hour Treasury 3s of 1951 were down 4-32ds of a point at 100.27; Liberty Fourth 4¼s off 3-32ds at 103.10, and Liberty First 4¼s up 10-32d at 103.10. Other federals showed unimportant changes.

Corporate loans maintained a firm tone after the message became known, as they had before. Secondary rails were in some demand at prices ranging from fractions to more than a point above the previous close. Prime investment corporate bonds were well supported generally.

Leading foreign bonds were steady.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Jan. 4 was: Receipts $19,262,694, expenditures $22,628,816, balance $2,522,436,017, customs receipts for the month $3,233,060. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $1,880,373,577, expenditures $3,626,890,240 (including $1,870,255,733 of emergency expenditures), excess of expenditures $1,746,516,662, gold assets $8,345,569,493.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 7	Jan. 5
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	600	7¼	7¼	7¼	7	
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	400	33⅛	32½	32½	..	
11⅝	6¾	..	Addressograph	1100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..	
9⅝	4⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7	7	7	7	
133	91⅜	3	Air Reduction	600	115⅜	114⅜	115⅜	114¼	
3⅝	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	700	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	
23⅞	16⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	1900	19½	19	19¼	19⅜	
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	2900	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾	
16⅛	4½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	400	7	7	7	6⅞	
14⅝	4	..	Allegh pf ww XL(h)	200	6	6	6	..	
23½	15	.15b	Alleghany Steel	200	23	22½	23	..	
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	700	140⅞	140⅜	140⅝	140½	
130	122⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	400	124	124	124	..	
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	1300	17⅜	17	17¼	17⅛	
20⅛	11½	.25e	Alpha Port Cem	2600	20¼	19⅞	20¼	20¼	
7¾	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	400	3½	3⅜	3½	..	
55⅜	39	2	Amerada	500	53¼	51	52⅞	..	
48	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	1600	51¼	50⅞	51¼	50¾	
25⅛	11½	..	Am Bank Note	600	15¼	15	15¼	..	
72⅞	46⅛	..	Am Crys Sug pf	100	60	60	60	59	
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	500	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	
114¾	90¼	4f	Am Can	1400	117	116⅛	116⅝	116	
152⅛	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	152	152	152	..	
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛	18⅛	
56½	32	..	Am Car & F pf	700	41¾	40⅞	41¾	..	
46	9	..	Am Chain pf	100	39	39	39	..	
70⅜	4	3f	Am Chicle	700	69	68½	69	68¾	
62½	20¼	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	32½	31¼	31¾	31⅞	
5	1½	..	Am Encaustic T	3300	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	
13¾	4⅛	..	Am & For Pow	1600	5	4⅞	5	5	
30	11⅜	..	Am & For Pow pf	1500	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20¼	
25	11	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	16¼	16	16¼	..	
17½	6½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	8½	8½	8½	7⅞	
42¼	17⅜	..	Am Hide & L pf	600	25½	25⅜	25½	24½	
16	3	..	Am Ice	400	4	3⅞	4	3¾	
45⅛	25⅛	.6	Am Ice pf	100	30	30	30	30	
11	4¾	..	Am International	800	6¾	6¼	6¼	6½	
1⅛	⅜	..	Am La France	400	⅝	½	⅝	⅝	
10	3½	..	Am La Pr pf	60	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..	
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	1200	19½	18⅜	19½	18¾	
74⅜	35½	..	Am Loco pf	200	51⅞	51¼	51¼	..	
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..	
27⅝	12⅞	..	Am Metal	900	16½	16½	16½	16½	
91	63	..	Am Metal 6%	100	79	79	79	79	
12¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	2100	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
26¼	9½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞	
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	5800	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	16	
24⅛	12	..	Am Rolling Mill	4900	24	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	
67	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	67⅜	67¾	67¾	67	
7⅜	2½	..	Am Seating	200	5½	5½	5½	..	
2⅜	⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	500	1⅛	1	1⅛	⅞	
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7500	40⅛	39¼	39⅝	39½	
30	19⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	150	26¼	25	25	25	
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	124½	123	124⅛	..	
109	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	109½	109½	109½	..	
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	900	17¾	17	17¾	16⅞	
92	59⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	20	92	92	92	92	
44⅞	37	2f	Am Stores	200	42½	42	42	..	
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1200	67½	66¾	66¾	66¾	
125½	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	127½	127½	127½	..	
125¼	100⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	6400	106⅛	105⅛	105½	105½	
13	3	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	400	5	4⅝	5	..	
8	7¾	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	20	15	15	15	14	
27⅜	12⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	1800	14⅝	14½	14⅛	14⅜	
80	54	6	Am Wat Wks	100	59½	59½	59½	60	
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	400	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	
83¾	36	..	Am Woolen pf	700	44¼	43¼	44	43	
17½	2⅜	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	500	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	..	
17⅝	10	..	Anaconda Cop	8600	12¼	12	12¼	12	
17⅞	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	200	16⅞	16½	16⅞	..	
24⅜	13⅜	.60	Anchor Cap	400	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	17½	
7⅞	2¾	..	A P W Paper	700	3	3	3	2½	
92½	56⅞	4	Archer Daniels	800	39¼	38¾	39⅛	39½	
103	76⅛	1	Armour Del pf	200	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	100⅞	
6⅜	3½	..	Armour Ill	3900	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	
71¼	46¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	1000	68⅜	68¼	68¼	..	
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	700	6	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	600	13½	12⅞	12⅞	12½	
4	2	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	90	90	90	..	
64⅞	36	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	200	66	65⅞	66	..	
73¾	45¼	2e	Atchison T&SF	5500	58⅝	54	55	54	
90	70⅛	5	Atchsion pf	700	86½	86	86½	86⅜	
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	3300	37¼	36	36½	36	
16	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	600	6	6¾	7	..	
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	700	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	25⅜	
16¼	5½	..	Atlas Tack	500	7¼	7	7¼	7	
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	800	29¾	28¾	28⅞	28⅛	
65	39½	5	Austin Nichol A	100	63	63	63	..	
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	2900	5½	5¼	5⅜	5½	

—B—

16	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	3500	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	300	24½	23½	24⅜	23½	
24½	13⅛	..	Balt & Ohio	4800	14⅞	14¼	14¾	14⅜	
102⅞	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	100	101½	101	101	..	
37⅜	15¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	17⅞	16⅝	17⅞	17	
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	200	5¼	5	5	..	
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	70	36⅜	36	36⅜	..	
19	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	2400	7	6⅞	7	7	
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	400	18	17½	17½	17⅜	
76⅝	58	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	100	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	..	
15¼	8⅞	.50e	Belding Hem	900	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12¾	
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	3600	17⅜	17	17	16¾	
19¼	12½	1⅓	Beneficial Ind Ln	1900	17	17	17	16¾	
40	26	1½	Best & Co	300	36⅜	36	36⅜	35½	
49½	74⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	8400	34¼	33	33¾	33	
82	54⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	800	76	74½	76	..	
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	150	24½	24½	24⅞	24¼	
16¼	6	1	Blaw Knox	1100	13¾	12¼	13	11⅜	
11¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	1600	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜	
94	76	4	Bon Ami A	50	95½	94	94½	94½	
78¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	3100	25¾	25⅛	25¼	25	
31	16½	1f	Borg Warner	1700	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	31	
28¾	12	1	Briggs Mfg	4600	28¼	28	28	28	
44⅞	28¼	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	500	40	39¼	39¼	40⅜	
8⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	
80½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	
9⅜	3f	..	Bucyrus Erie	1200	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E pf	2900	12¾	11⅞	12½	12½	
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	180	70	69	69½	68	
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	2100	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..	
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	530	30½	29	29	29¼	
5⅞	2	..	Budd Wheel	1600	3½	3⅜	3⅜	..	
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	900	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼	
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	60	9	8	8	7⅞	
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	2600	15¾	15½	15⅝	15⅜	
3⅞	¾	..	Bush Term (h)	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	..	
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2	2	2	..	
4¾	1¼	..	Butterick	400	1½	1½	1½	..	
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	2200	20⅝	19½	19⅞	19½	
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	10	58	58	58	60	

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	39	
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	3300	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	1100	16⅝	16½	16½	16½	
18½	7⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	7200	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	13¼	
38¼	28½	2	Cannon Mills	200	34	34	34	34	
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	7	7	7	..	
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	190	36¼	35¼	35½	35	
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	3600	60¼	59¼	59½	59¼	
92½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	10	95½	95½	95½	..	
38¾	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	2600	39	38⅛	38⅛	38½	
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	3400	35⅜	34½	34¾	34¾	
5⅞	1⅛	..	Celotex Co (h)	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	
4	1	..	Celotex vtc (h)	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	270	20¼	19¾	19¾	20⅛	
32½	18¾	1½	Central Aguirre	400	23¼	23	23¼	23	
12⅜	5½	..	Century Ribbon	600	10¾	10¼	10¼	..	
44½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	4900	47	46¼	46⅝	46¼	
7⅜	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	3200	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	1070	32⅜	29¾	30½	29⅝	
16½	4½	..	Chesker Cab Mfg	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..	
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	700	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	44¼	
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1900	45⅜	44⅞	45¼	44⅞	
8	1⅝	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜	
5½	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛	
8½	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	900	3	3	3	2⅞	
13¼	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2600	4¾	4½	4¾	4½	
15	3½	..	Chi & N'western	1200	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼	
28	6¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	600	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅜	
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	3400	7¾	7	7¼	7	
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	4500	26⅛	25½	26	24½	
6¼	1⅝	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	300	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼	
8	2	..	Chi R&P 6% (h)	100	3	3	3	..	
9⅝	2⅜	..	Chi R&P 7% (h)	400	3¼	3⅜	3½	..	
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	500	29½	29	29	29	
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	1900	7½	6¾	7	6¾	
60⅜	29¼	1	Chrysler	9800	42½	41¾	41¾	42¼	
2⅛	½	..	City Stores (h)	900	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛	
115	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	112½	112½	112½	112	
18½	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	4600	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	17¾	
102½	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	101	101	101	..	
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1400	15¾	14⅞	15⅜	..	
8¾	3⅜	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	700	4¾	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
32	10½	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	70	22½	22	22¼	..	
19¼	6⅝	..	Columbia Gas	3900	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	300	57	55	57	57	
41⅜	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	1200	39	37½	37½	39½	
61	35¾	3.40	Columbian Carb	900	75	73¾	74⅜	74½	
40¼	18⅝	2	Comm Credit	2400	41¼	40¼	41¼	40⅞	
53	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	52½	52½	52½	53	
110	91½	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	80	110	110	110	110	
30½	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	30	30	30	30	30	
61	35¾	4	Comm Inv Tr	1400	60½	59	60½	59½	
114	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	114½	114½	114½	..	
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	6800	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	22⅞	
3¾	1	..	Comwith & So	5300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
52¾	21½	6	Comwith & S 6pf	200	30	30	30	29½	
35⅝	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1200	34½	34⅛	34½	34⅛	
6¼	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	1600	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	..	
20⅜	10⅜	2m	Consol Film I pf	1400	20¼	19¼	20	20¼	
47⅜	18½	1	Consol Gas	4100	20¼	19½	19⅝	20¼	
95	71	5	Consol Gas pf	100	79	79	79	79½	
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	100	2	2	2	1¾	
14¼	7¼	.42e	Consol Oil	2100	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8⅜	
2½	½	..	Consol Textile	3700	1½	1	1	1⅛	
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	900	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11⅝	
5⅝	2⅜	..	Container B	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
14⅝	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..	
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	600	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
64	44¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	49	49	49	..	
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	1900	66¼	65½	65½	65⅞	
11⅜	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8	
3⅛	¾	..	Cont Motors	14600	1⅜	1¼	1½	1¼	
22¾	15¾	.50e	Cont Oil	3400	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	19	
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1500	66⅞	66	66	66	
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	1900	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6½	
36¼	28	2f	Cream of Wheat	400	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	
36¼	18¾	1m	Crown Cork & S	300	26¼	26¼	26¼	26	
44¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	43½	43½	43½	..	
6⅝	3⅝	..	Crown Zellerback	800	5	5	5	..	
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	700	25¼	24¾	24¾	24¼	
3⅛	⅞	..	Cuba Co	400	1½	1¼	1½	1⅜	
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½	
65	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	280	46½	46	46	46	
52⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	46	46	46	46½	
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	1600	22⅜	22⅜	22½	22	
95¾	43½	6m	Curtis Pub pf	1400	99½	98½	99½	97	
5¼	2⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	2900	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12¾	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1600	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	
90	64½	8	Cushman 8%	20	64½	64½	64½	..	
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	400	18¾	18½	18¾	18⅜	

—D—

34½	10½	..	Deere & Co	5800	29	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
19¼	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	1200	20½	19⅞	20	19¾	
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	1200	43½	42⅞	43	42	
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	2400	19½	18¼	18⅞	18¼	
13¼	3¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	68½	68½	68½	68¾	
7	3	..	Detroit & Mack	20	4	4	4	4	
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	200	27½	27½	27½	27½	
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	..	
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	1100	39½	38½	38¾	38	
23	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	1500	12¼	12	12¼	11¾	
28½	14½	..	Douglas A	1800	24¾	24½	24½	24½	
20	8¼	1½e	Dresser A	200	15⅝	15¾	15⅞	..	
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	5500	99½	98⅜	99	98	
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	105¾	105½	105½	105½	

—E—

12¾	4½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1000	8	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
116½	79	4f	Eastman Kodak	1200	117¼	117	117	116⅝	
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	142	142	142	..	
22½	12¼	1	Eaton Mfg	1000	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18½	
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2500	28½	28⅛	28⅛	28½	
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	110	108½	108¼	108½	108¼	
7⅞	3	..	Elec Boat	10500	6⅛	5¾	6	5⅞	
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅝	2¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
52	34	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	500	49½	49¼	49¼	49	
1⅞	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3¾	1	..	Elk Hrn Coal pf (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	
128	120	7	Endicott John pf	80	126¼	126¼	126¼	127½	
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	300	15½	15½	15½	15¼	
25½	13	..	Engineers PS 6pf	200	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	..	
10⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Bldg	1000	5	5	5	..	
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	400	14	13⅝	13⅝	..	
23	9	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	13	13	13	..	
27¼	8	.50	Evans Products	1500	22⅞	22⅜	22½	22¼	
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	80	4¼	3¾	4¼	..	

—F—

2⅜	1	..	Fairbanks Co	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12½	2	3¾	Fairbanks pf	180	7¼	7½	7½	..	
18¾	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	1000	19¾	19¾	19½	..	
77½	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	78½	78½	79½	..	
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	300	6	6	6	..

Commerce and Finance

Wall Street Says President's Budget Can Be Readily Raised

Business and Industry

Bankers Believe Roosevelt Budget Entirely Feasible

Feel Conditions Such That Federal Financing Can Be Readily Handled

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Leading Wall Street bankers, after reading the President's budget message today, were mostly of the opinion that the funds necessary to finance the record peace-time outlay of $8,520,000,000 for the 1935-1936 fiscal year would be readily forthcoming from the country's money markets.

It was pointed out that with the excess reserves of the Federal Reserve Member Banks at the huge total of about $1,800,000,000, of which $600,000,000 is held by New York City banks, the commercial banking institutions are under great pressure to find employment for depositors' funds. The Government securities, it was felt, would be readily absorbed.

Even should the requirements of private business enlarge considerably in the coming 18 months, bankers agreed, the new Government paper could be readily handled through borrowing at the Reserve Banks, against federal obligations as collateral.

The practice of the regional reserve institutions has been to extend credit on government bonds at their par value, thus partially relieving the banks of anxiety that the large offerings of new securities in the coming year might depress their price and be unfavorably reflected in bank balance sheets.

In some quarters it was felt that the large financing requirements of the central government might again bring to the fore consideration of proposals that the Federal Reserve Act should be amended so as to make it mandatory on the Reserve institutions to accept government bonds at their par value in making loans to the member banks.

Such a move, it was said, would create virtually a closed system of Government credit, in which the banks of the country could make further substantial commitments in the Federal Government's securities without price risk.

Over 60 per cent of the public debt is now held by the banks, some commentators noted, and many individual institutions now have from 20 to 35 or more per cent of their total resources in the form of federal obligations.

Freight Loadings Up 5.4 Per Cent in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 7

DURING 1934 there were 30,785,594 cars loaded with revenue freight, according to the Association of American Railroads, an increase of 1,565,542 cars, or 5.4 per cent above the number loaded in 1933, and an increase of 2,605,642 cars, or 9.2 per cent, above 1932.

Total car loadings by commodities in 1934 compare with 1933:

	1934	1933	P.C. Inc.
Grain, etc.	1,641,732	1,660,416	*1.1
Livestock	1,074,005	886,819	21.1
Coal	6,084,106	5,694,644	6.8
Coke	334,751	298,357	12.2
Forest prods.	1,147,006	1,100,817	4.2
Ore	794,963	743,206	6.9
Mdse. LCL	8,244,182	8,445,635	*2.4
Miscell.	11,464,759	10,390,258	10.3
Total	30,785,594	29,220,052	5.4

*Decrease

Security Commission Asks for More Funds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — A quadruple increase in the Government's expenditures to regulate the nation's stock markets and to curb stock frauds is proposed for the next fiscal year for the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Commission would expend $2,340,000, compared with $583,159 in the present fiscal year, the budget, made public today, discloses.

Total personnel would be increased from 153 to 655, and a substantial portion of the gain would include special investigators of one kind or another. Officials have indicated the drive against security swindles would be benefited by increased funds.

Brazil Makes Debt Service Payment

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 7 (By U. P.) — Finance Minister Arthur Souza Costa officially confirmed that the Jan. 1 payments on Brazil's foreign debt service were made.

The installments are under a scheme of partial payment in a series of categories, known as the Aranha plan, named after former Finance Minister Oswaldo Aranha, now Brazilian Ambassador at Washington.

A statement by the Bank of Brazil a few days ago referred to difficulties from lack of foreign exchange due to decreased coffee exports.

Steel Operations Rise to 39.2 P. C. Capacity in Week

Compares With 37 P. C. in Previous Period—Motor Makers Lead Demand

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—The average rate of steel operations last week was 39.2 per cent, as reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute, compared with 37 per cent the week before. Unofficial reports place operations in various districts from 21 to 80 per cent, the lower rate prevailing in the eastern Pennsylvania district and the higher at Cleveland and Wheeling.

The figures are subject to interesting interpretation in that the Middle West is much more active than the East and those districts which specialize in light steel products are the busiest with the opposite holding true for the heavy steel areas.

For the third year the automobile industry has led all other lines of consumption for the percentage of steel taken, the 1934 percentage being about 21 per cent of the nation's steel production. The railroads, despite the many current reports of poor buying, were in second place at 13 per cent.

The building industry was a very close third at 12½ per cent, included in this figure being the steel equipment in buildings such as refrigerators and ranges.

Into containers went 8¼ per cent, which is a large percentage considering the small amount of steel in any one unit, the humble tin can. Exports took 5 per cent of our steel production, which indicates a return to normal. However, the preponderance of this was in the form of scrap on which but little American labor had been exerted. Oil, gas and water industries slipped behind their normal position, standing sixth at 5 per cent.

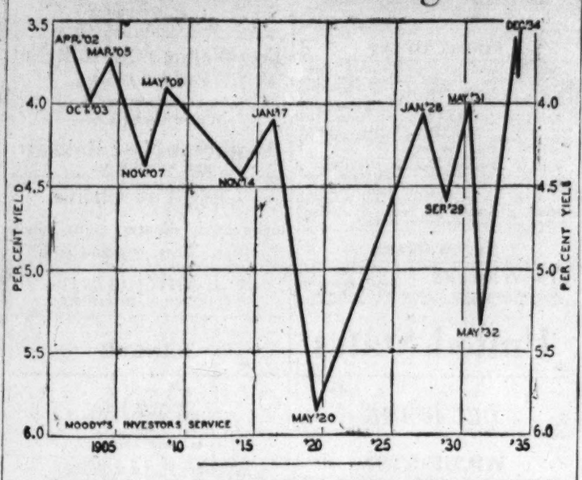
The better conditions in the industry make a wage cut unlikely. Most of the steel makers are making profits at the present scale of operations and prices.

It is estimated that at the present moment the automobile industry is absorbing 10 per cent of the nation's steel production as compared with 5 per cent a month ago. Automobile production in January is expected to be 300,000 cars and trucks as compared with 150,000 for December and 75,000 in November.

Various reviews of the steel industry for the year usually bring out few new facts. However, two or three bits of fresh news have been published recently which were important. One of the leaders of the industry wrote that steel can now be made in 100,000 shapes, sizes and forms, a greater versatility than generally realized. Concerning the steel code, it was brought to light that there are 230 members and that 40,000 prices are filed with the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Iron and steel scrap continues buoyant, with the major price gains in the Chicago district where heavy melting steel has sold at $12 a ton. The composite price of scrap in October, the low point of the year, was $9.50 a ton.

Gilt-Edge Bonds Now Tending Toward All-Time High Level



The above chart, prepared by Moody's Investors Service, clearly indicates the tendency of highest-grade bonds to reach all time high levels.

The line represents the average yield (charted on inverted scale) of four "Aaa," or highest grade, railroad bonds, which have been continuously outstanding back to 1902. It thus illustrates the major movement of prices of an unchanging list of bonds.

Despite all fears of inflation, the upward movement of highest grade bonds is in sharp contrast to that of certain groups of stocks, such as the utility issues, which in recent weeks have receded to record low levels.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

For Wall Street the first week of the new year was a very quiet one. There was little activity in the stock market, even in response to the President's message to Congress. The bond market was a little more active, particularly the day before the President spoke, but new security offerings were limited to a few municipals, practically no bonds were called, and except for a continuance of the uptrend in the stock market on small volume, price changes were insignificant. About the most important development was the publication of annual statements of the banks. Even the usual prophecies for the new year were fewer and less confident than usual.

So far as the stock market was concerned, the chief news item of the week, the President's message, had no sensations. Its chief import was for the bond market rather than the stock market, and even there the result was almost imperceptible.

There was little surprise in the Street over the further development of the President's social legislation program, but some disappointment that the speech contained no further statement of policy regarding the subjects nearest the Street's heart—money, banking, government control of industry, and the Securities Act.

About the only perceptible response to the speech was made by the rails and the utilities. Rails went up apparently on the inference that under the proposed transportation commission the roads would receive protection from their competitors.

The utilities went down on the President's brief reference to the necessity of wiping out the evils of utility holding companies. The strength in the rails was thought of good omen for the market.

Utilities Still Perturbed

Articulate opinion in the Street was as usual disgruntled at the President's utility proposals. But there is an undertow of opinion which is responsible for the continued heaviness of this group and which believes that drastic developments are still going to dismay utility share and junior bond holders. The proposal of the New York utility managements to adopt the so-called Washington plan for rates is taken by this group as a belated evidence of how politically weak is the case of the large power and light holding companies, particularly those supplying New York State. It is thought that the Washington Government will get rate reductions that hurt where state public utility commissions have conspicuously failed to do so.

Year-end bank statements published last week told the story in statistics of the money developments last year. The large increase in cash uniformly shown is due to the influx of gold and the return of hoarded cash from circulation, and is merely another appearance of the large "member bank reserves" published weekly, the excessive amount of the cash being merely another way of reporting the large "excess reserves" of the banks. The large increase in deposits was due to the large increase in purchases of government securities, commercial loans on the whole showing a decrease.

U. S. Biggest Borrower

New York clearing house banks are now carrying more assets in the form of Government securities than in the form of commercial loans. That means that the Government is borrowing more fresh money of them that private business. This is the same story as is told by the statistics of security flotations for the year. About 30 per cent of the banks' assets are now in the form of Government securities. One of the largest banks reported its cash as increased during the year from $305,000,000 to $515,000,000, and its Government securities from $207,000,000 to $503,000,000. Such tremendous cash holdings are of course the most conspicuous reason for the excessively low money rates now prevailing.

There was much interest in the coming release by the stock exchange of the figures on transactions by large share holders in recent months. According to the law enacted last year, officers, directors, and holders of 10 per cent or over of listed common stocks must report their transactions. The SEC has requested the stock exchange to make these public. The stock exchange is embarrassed and does not want to do so, in part on account of fears of the extra clerical work involved, as a rush to see such records is expected. The Street was interested in the report that such transactions for October and November showed a heavy balance of sales.

Cash Hoarding Decreases

Some of the mystery attending the less-than-seasonal increase in money-in-circulation over Christmas was cleared up by the monthly review of the New York Federal Reserve Board, which specifically attributed it to the dehoarding of currency. This conclusion was supported by analysis of the denominations withdrawn and returned.

Treasury statement for Dec. 31 showed that the deficit is now running slightly less than a year ago, being only about $270,000,000 for December, against $380,000,000 for December, 1933. Receipts are up, but "emergency expenditures" are much less, being only $320,000,000 last month against $462,000,000 in Dedeficit for the first half of the current year was $1,700,000,000 against only $1,150,000,000 for the same period a year previous.

Reorganization Of Banks in U. S. Nears Completion

Only Five National Banks Now Unlicensed Against 1412 in March, 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—The rehabilitation of the national banking system was nearly completed as the year 1934 came to a close, according to an announcement made today by J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency.

Following the banking holidays in March, 1933, there were 1417 banks under the supervision of the comptroller which were not licensed, and these had deposits aggregating $1,971,960,000. The reopening of four of these unlicensed banks during the month of December leaves only five unlicensed national banks yet to be disposed of.

With the close of business on Dec. 31, 1934, 1088 unlicensed banks under the supervision of the comptroller had been reorganized under old or new charters or sold to other national banks, and these had deposits aggregating $1,802,086,000; 30, with deposits of $11,204,000, had quit or left the system, and 294, with deposits of $152,048,000, had been disapproved for reorganization and placed in receivership. This brought the number of banks which had been disposed of to 1412, with deposits of $1,965,338,000, and left only five unlicensed national banks, with deposits of $6,622,000, as compared with deposits of $1,971,960,000 involved in the 1417 unlicensed banks at the end of the banking holidays.

As stated above, all of the remaining five unlicensed national banks have plans approved for reorganization; and in addition to these, seven of the 294 banks reported above as in receivership also have plans approved for reorganization. These seven banks have deposits aggregating $3,537,000.

The net result of the rehabilitation of the National Banking System since March 16, 1933, is an increase in the number of active national banks, including state banks and trust companies in the District of Columbia, from 4522 to 5490 on Dec. 31, 1934, and an increase in deposits from $16,315,586,000 to $20,906,176,000, or a net gain of 968 banks and of $4,590,590,000 in deposits. During the year 1934, only one national bank failed, as compared with an average annual failure of 298 national banks during the three years prior to 1933.

Commodity Prices Up One-Half of 1 Per Cent in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 — During the week ended Dec. 29, wholesale commodity prices advanced one-half of 1 per cent, according to the United States Department of Labor statistics.

The bureau's index increased to 77.1 per cent of the 1926 average. Compared with a month ago present prices show an increase of eight-tenths of 1 per cent. When compared with the week ended Dec. 30, 1933, when the index was 70.8, the current index is up by 9 per cent. It is 24 per cent above two years ago when the index was 62.2. This week's index is 1 per cent below the high for the year 1934.

Of the 10 major groups of items covered by the bureau, five—farm products, foods, hides and leather products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs—registered increases from the previous week.

With the exception of hides and leather products, textile products and building materials, all of the 10 major groups showed higher average prices than for the corresponding week of a year ago. Farm products registered the greatest rise with an increase of approximately 30 per cent.

	Dec29 1934	Dec22 1934	Dec30 1933	Dec31 1932
All commodities	77.1	76.7	70.8	62.2
Farm products	72.6	71.2	56.0	43.7
Foods	76.3	75.4	62.5	57.9
Hides & lthr prods.	86.6	86.4	89.6	69.1
Textile products	69.7	69.7	76.0	52.5
Fuel & light mtrls.	74.7	75.0	74.5	69.0
Metals & metal prods	85.5	85.5	83.3	79.3
Buiding materials	84.9	84.7	85.4	70.8
Chemicals & drugs	78.3	78.1	73.3	72.2
Housefurn goods	82.5	82.5	81.9	73.5
Miscellaneous	71.1	71.1	65.8	63.1
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.1	78.2	77.6	68.8

1934 Bank Clearings 8.33 P. C. Above 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—During the year 1934 there was an increase in exchanges of checks at the principal clearing houses of the country above the total of the previous year for the first time since 1929, according to the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. They totaled $261,364,857,877, compared with $241,454,844,300 in 1933, a gain of 8.33 per cent and the highest total since 1931.

While the record of bank clearings showed a series of yearly declines which set in after 1929, it continued far below the levels of earlier years, reflecting the lower volume of business and financial transactions consummated.

Bullish Position Of Wheat Seen in Domestic Markets

Stronger Demand Abroad Needed to Bring About Price Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 7—Wheat prices held fairly steady last week, but bulges were still hard to hold, owing to the lack of any broad general demand, making the market susceptible to profit-taking sales.

As a general proposition the wheat position is still pretty evenly balanced with a general agreement that domestic conditions are extremely bullish, and an equally unanimous agreement that stronger markets abroad are a condition precedent to any material advance. There have been predictions that the European demand would have to expand shortly, but up to this time the importers appear to be standing pat, and waiting for the normal heavy shipments of Southern Hemisphere wheat. The lack of any aggressive buying abroad has upset many of the calculations the past few months.

Both Australia and Argentina have smaller crops than last year, while the European yields also were much smaller than the previous year.

Somehow Europe is getting along without buying more wheat than usual, and Canadian exporters are still unable to do much business, although theoretically all the available surplus wheat is supposed to be needed. French exports are taking the place of Russian shipments.

Foreign interests are supposed to be short considerable wheat at Winnipeg, which may trouble them in case the world markets should get strong, as it is expected the Canadian Government will stand pat on its huge holdings.

Argentine wheat has been hedged in large volume at Liverpool, and the removal of these later on may be disturbing to shorts.

In some quarters the opinion is expressed the world markets are now as heavily oversold as they were overbought six months ago.

Primary receipts of wheat for example are not more than one quarter of the current daily milling requirements. Moreover, there is heavier feeding of wheat on the farms due to the scarcity of other feed and especially due to the high price of corn.

Canadian Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds

Correspondence Invited

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

36 King Street West
Toronto

Telephone. ELgin 4321

Toronto — Vancouver
Montreal — New York
Winnipeg — London, Eng.

The
SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832

Condensed Statement of Condition
December 31, 1934

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Federal Reserve Bank	$13,874,077.45	
Due from Banks	15,378,429.84	
United States Government Securities	7,105,569.12	
Bank Acceptances and Notes Eligible for Rediscount	10,698,390.40	
State and Municipal Securities	3,396,599.02	
Demand Loans	5,155,477.49	
		$55,608,543.32
Other Loans and Securities due within Ninety Days		7,056,463.07
Other Loans		7,666,205.73
Other Securities		3,852,867.90
Customers' Acceptance Liability	$2,292,380.37	
Less Amount in Portfolio	1,525,725.63	
		766,654.74
Furniture and Fixtures		300,000.00
Other Assets		161,280.54
TOTAL		$75,412,015.30

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Demand	$65,278,378.84	
Time	2,176,030.80	
		$67,454,409.64
Capital	$2,000,000.00	
Surplus	4,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	349,647.47	
		6,349,647.47
Reserves:		
Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc.	$175,940.50	
Contingencies	329,960.38	
Dividend	80,000.00	
		585,900.88
Acceptances Executed for Customers	$2,547,782.94	
Less Amount in Portfolio	1,525,725.63	
		1,022,057.31
TOTAL		$75,412,015.30

As required by law, U. S. Government, Trust Department and U. S. Court Deposits amounting to $7,595,876.50 are secured by pledged assets totaling $8,628,982.61.

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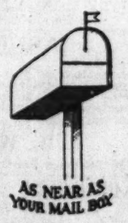

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CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION
December 31, 1934

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, and on Deposit with Other Banks	$58,475,875.67	
U. S. Government Securities	50,043,678.82	
Short Term Municipal Securities	7,176,598.02	
Acceptances of Other Banks	1,254,293.52	
Brokers' Call Loans Secured	4,681,685.67	
Commercial Paper and Loans Eligible for Rediscount with Federal Reserve Bank	10,362,868.44	$131,995,000.14
Demand Loans		12,085,373.20
Loans, Discounts, and Investments		51,841,770.91
Banking House and Branches		6,510,920.49
Customers' Liability on Acceptances		2,454,642.83
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets		772,553.16
TOTAL		$205,660,260.73

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$ 20,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits		10,501,178.14
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, Unearned Discount, Expense, and Contingencies		2,005,862.71
Reserve for Quarterly Dividend, Payable January 2, 1935		200,000.00
Liability as Acceptor, Endorser, or Maker on Acceptances and Bills		2,542,334.00
Other Liabilities		31,069.14
Deposits — Demand	$144,442,627.81	
Deposits — Time	25,937,188.93	170,379,816.74
TOTAL		$205,660,260.73

THE NATIONAL
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Frown On Holding Companies

Employables Looking for Work

Borah's Vote Goes to Democrat

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Beside the mountain of the $4,000,000,000 deficit forecast in President Roosevelt's budget, other capital developments today seemed like molehills.

Yet there were several significant steps. The Federal Power Commission springs quickly to the President's support in his attack on the "evil features of holding companies"; the FERA releases interesting figures on employables and unemployables; the Borah-Vandenberg feud goes a step further; and Mrs. Caroline O'Day, the new Representative-at-Large from New York, actually praises the pulchritude of the House!

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Holding Company Troubles: Double significance was added to Mr. Roosevelt's remark in his annual message that the 'evil features of holding companies" must be abolished, by the day's report of the Federal Power Commission. Following the President by just two days it laid serious charges at the door of the holding company system and demanded rigid federal control throughout the electric power field.

Probably no agency of the Government has been so consistent or so prompt in backing up Mr. Roosevelt as has the power commission. He works very closely with its chairman, Frank R. McNinch, who sees eye to eye with him whenever power is under discussion. When Mr. Roosevelt makes a verbal move against the private power interests, Mr. McNinch leads his power commission to the charge.

This time the commission carries out the doctrine recently developed at the White House that the actual operating companies in the power field are virtuous and misjudged, but that the holding companies must be brought to justice. The report develops this theory, charging the holding companies with deliberately blocking the commission's attempts to obtain the facts necessary for determining the legitimacy of power rates, and with harassing and obstructing its operations generally whenever possible.

"Regulation and control is not only a necessity for the protection of consumers and investors in operating companies but likewise for the protection of the public rights which the Federal Water Power Act seeks to preserve in the water resources of the nation," the commission asserts. Proposals for legislation are in the air.

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Employables: President Roosevelt's estimate that in 3,500,000 out of 5,000,000 relief households the breadwinner is able to take a job if he can find one, is based on a survey which the Federal Emergency Relief Administration has been conducting since last June.

The FERA has now revealed some of the first statistics gathered in its study, showing that in five eastern cities—Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Providence and Rochester—there was at least one person working or looking for work in 89 per cent of the households. In only 11 per cent were all members found confined at home for some reason or other.

Similar data will be made public later for 75 other cities, removing from the realm of guessing one of the most important questions in the relief situation—who are the "employables" and the "unemployables"? The findings are being used not only by the FERA, but by numerous other federal and state agencies engaged in social planning.

Other facts learned in the five cities were: Approximately 80 per cent of the workers from 16 to 64 years of age are experienced and have a record of at least a year and a half at one occupation.

Only 12 per cent of the experienced workers on relief were predepression unemployed, 88 per cent having worked at least four consecutive weeks at some time since 1929.

Thirteen per cent of the total households had at least one member whose employability was demonstrated by the fact that he was holding a job in private employment at the time of the survey. In these cases, relief is supplementary to the wages received by that member.

The heads of 47 per cent of the families were 45 years or older.

The President's plan is to give work to all those who are employable and to leave the care of the rest eventually to the local communities in which they live.

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Borah Opposes Vandenberg: The first Senate vote of the new Congress between the swollen New Deal forces and the diminished Republicans occurred today and resulted in a Democratic victory, 63 to 15.

The vote came on the rival candidacies of Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, nominated by Senator Joseph T. Robinson, majority leader, for President pro tem, against Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who is being nursed as a Presidential candidate and was put in nomination by Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader.

A majority sensation was caused when Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, near the head of the roll call list, voted "no," in favor of the Democrat, rather than Mr. Vandenberg. Mr. Borah has recently been pleading for a rejuvenated Republican Party to oppose the New Deal, but in the first vote took the Democratic side. Mr. Borah and Mr. Vandenberg have been mentioned as rival leaders of the so-called "liberal element" among Senatorial Republicans.

Among other Progressive, Senator Johnson and Senator Shipstead voted for Mr. Pittman, while Senators Norris, Nouzens and Cutting voted for the Republican candidate.

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Mr. Roosevelt and the Reprieve: If there is one thing that keeps an executive awake of nights—be he President or Governor—it is his bitter and onerous duty and responsibility in the case of criminals condemned to capital punishment.

President Roosevelt is no exception, nor is Mrs. Roosevelt any different from other Presidents' wives who have confessed their aversion to this tragic task. But Mrs. Roosevelt, unwilling to sit back acquiescently in this respect any more than in her other multifarious interests, devotes active attention to the cases of criminals whose execution is imminent and whose friends are trying frantically to obtain the sympathy of the White House.

Thus today when it was announced that Charles Harris of Brooklyn, N. Y., convicted of murder and scheduled for execution on Thursday, had been reprieved for 60 days in which the Attorney General will study the papers, it was evident to more than one informed person that Mrs. Roosevelt was responsible for the reprieve. Echoes of her interest were loud at the White House as the announcement of reprieve was made.

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Toscaninis, Stokowskis, Kousevitzkys Take Note: President Roosevelt may have a favorite composition of classical or symphonic music, but if so, his press secretary, Stephen T. Early, does not know it. Asked on behalf of an obscure newspaper today what this favorite classical or symphonic piece might be, Mr. Early replied:

"Tell 'em 'Home on the Range.' He like that best."

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"Not for China . . .": The altruistic silver strains that used to run through Congress—how silver legislation was necessary to restore the buying power of poor China and thus recapture American markets—have changed to a different key, since the Chinese republic's protests against the silver purchase policy have been strongly presented in Washington.

Thus today, when reports from Shanghai were published that Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, had promised to eliminate silver price increases, white metallist senators gave out a series of pungent statements. Senator Elmer Thomas (D), Oklahoma, put the new attitude in a nutshell and in a trice discarded all the old arguments about saving China, when he said, "We are not legislating for China but for the United States and the people of the United States."

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Congressional Pulchritude: The first impression she received from the House of Representatives was one of "utmost confusion," Mrs. Caroline O'Day, new member from New York, admitted today as she was introduced to newspaperwomen by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the latter's weekly press conference.

"Some of the gentlemen assured me it was only in my mind," the newcomer added. "The second day I really began to see a little light."

Somewhat of an artist, Mrs. O'Day confided that she had already viewed the House membership with a sketcher's eye and had found "a great deal of pulchritude."

The new member of the feminine Congressional contingent said she was most interested in changes in the immigration and naturalization laws, proposed last year by a committee appointed by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Mrs. O'Day was vice-chairman of that committee. The proposed amendments, setting more stringent deportation rules for criminals and facilitating the reunion of families now broken up by deportations, failed to pass at the last session because they were not pushed by the President.

A long-time member of the Women's Trade Union League, Mrs. O'Day said she was also deeply interested in improving the condition of labor. Many of her views coincide with those of Mrs. Roosevelt, who campaigned in her behalf. "We see eye to eye on a good many things," Mrs. O'Day explained. "Otherwise we would not be such good friends."

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Diplomatic Stare: Boston has a national reputation, probably undeserved, for the cool and icy stare . . . "where the Cabots speak only to Lowells" . . . but two of the city's representatives in Congress are doing their best to add to its laurels of aloofness.

Thus, Representatives John P. Higgins and George Holden Tinkham, from opposing political parties, but both from Boston, have introduced resolutions in the House to "unrecognize" two governments with which the United States has normal diplomatic relations.

Mr. Higgins would "unrecognize" Mexico. More, he would withdraw Ambassador Josephus Daniels, newspaper publisher of Raleigh, N. C., and Secretary of Navy under Woodrow Wilson, and expel him from the diplomatic corps. Mr. Higgins recently wrote President Roosevelt asking that the United States protest to the Mexican Government against the closing of Roman Catholic schools and the expulsion of priests. He asks for Ambassador Daniels' removal because no protest has been made.

Mr. Tinkham, on the other hand, would annul the recognition of Soviet Russia, which he declares was admitted to speaking terms on false pretenses.

There may be few Cabots and Lowells in Boston's latter day public life, but there are still Higginses and Tinkhams. And their icy stare in the direction of Mexico or the U. S. S. R. is in the most glacial tradition.

Only Few Get New Stamps, Philatelists Complain

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 7 (AP)—The Norfolk Philatelic Society, an organization composed of prominent Norfolk business and professional men who collect stamps, today sent a letter to President Roosevelt, stating that they had learned that Postmaster General James A. Farley "was distributing to certain persons entire sheets of recent commemorative stamps not available to the public," which, as a result, "have assumed speculative value 10,000 times greater than their original value."

Theodore Roosevelt Warning to Parties On Corporations Read

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, L. I., N. Y., Jan. 7—The words of Theodore Roosevelt 36 years ago, when, addressing the City Club of New York, he warned against parties making a direct issue of the "Money Power," featured the annual Roosevelt memorial pilgrimage to Sagamore Hill here yesterday. Thirty of the old friends of the twenty-sixth President joined in this year's tribute, which concluded with an informal luncheon at the house where he lived for 35 years, with Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., presiding in the absence of Mrs. Roosevelt, widow of the Progressive-Republican leader.

The excerpt from the Roosevelt speech of 1899 was read by William M. Chadbourne, who was active in the late President's campaign for a liberal G. O. P. Declaring that "evil can't be done with through one spasm of virtue," Mr. Roosevelt urged citizens not to be content "with mere effervescent denunciation of one thing or another." There is "a greater temptation for legislators to rail against corporations than to support them," he held, but adds "that it was usually the man who will yield quickest to the undue influence of corporations who would cry out loudest against them.

"There is nothing good or bad in standing for or against a corporation, any more than there is anything good or bad in standing for or against a man," he continued. "A corporation is simply a collection of men who may do well or who may do ill. The thing to do—is to make them understand that if they do well you are with them, but if they do ill, you are ever and always against them.

"I hope no party will make a direct issue against corporations. There is as much harm in making an issue of this kind as there is in standing for things that are vicious. The thing to do is to be sure your public men live up to the professions they make. Make the man who says he is for the corporations see to it that he doesn't give those corporations undue protection, and let the man who is against corporate wealth remember that he has no right to pillage a corporate treasury."

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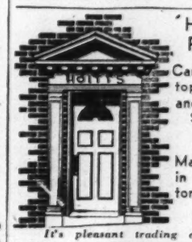

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STOP AT THE Y. W. C. A.
72 CONCORD STREET
CAFETERIA
for Men and Women
Open daily except Sundays 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., also 5 to 7 p. m.
Home-cooked Food Combination Special

DRY CLEANERS NRA
Gelinas
566 SOMMERVILLE STREET
TEL. 1116-W

THE RUEMELY PRESS
PRINTING
of Every Description
143 HANOVER ST. Tel. 2055

PLEASURE CARS SPEED WAGONS
REO
BUSES TRUCKS
Manchester Reo Company

Steele's Service Store
57 VARIETIES
It is our pleasure to serve Christian Science Monitor Readers, and it is our aim to give you the best of merchandise and service.
815 CHESTNUT ST. PHONE 296 776 ELM ST. PHONE 4567

Goodman's Bookstore
25 HANOVER STREET

WHAT TO READ 1935 January
A Book for Every Mood
in the
LENDING LIBRARY
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

MR. M. E. SARGENT
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners—Bathroom Supplies

MRS. EDNA B. SARGENT
BEAUTY PARLOR
I will gladly help you make your hair look its best.
446 Hall Street Phone 3726-W

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM ST. MANCHESTER, N. H.
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
Phones 667 and 668

NASHUA

Moore's Boston Branch Market
Meats, Groceries, Vegetables and Fruits
PHONES 849—851
31 MAIN STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

BELMONT DELICATESSEN
Fancy Delicacies
Imported Groceries and Cheeses
70 BROADWAY TEL. 1445

"Where you always get good butter"
THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE Butter that can be produced, sold at
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109

BEE HIVE
THE STORE OF DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE
C. P. WILLIAMS
GROCER
I also carry Heinz, Monarch and Hatchet Brand Products
TELEPHONE 11 26 BROADWAY

The Arnold Art Store
Picture Framing
Cards, Stationery
Lending Library
(Home-made Cakes, Pies and Bread)
24 BROADWAY Tel. 2273

Bardsley-Riley Electric Company
Construction—Apparatus
16 BROADWAY Tel. 146

HESS & COMPANY
Founded 1882
We wish all readers of The Christian Science Monitor *"A Very Happy and Prosperous New Year."*
We would welcome readers of The Christian Science Monitor as charge account customers
Tel. 714 159 THAMES STREET

D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal
Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
TELEPHONE 575
515 THAMES STREET
Estate of William E. Sullivan
Arthur L. Sullivan

LADIES HATTER Bon Ton MILLINERY
H. AARON
154 THAMES ST.
NEWPORT, R. I.

Say it with Flowers
Stewart Ritchie, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association.
22 Washington Square Tel. 918
Greenhouses, Tel. 86

KING'S Battery and Electric
Auto Service Station
44 MARLBOROUGH ST. Tel. 1495
LAWSON MOTOR SALES
Only Authorized Chevrolet Sales and Service Agency in Newport, R. I.
Authorized FIRESTONE TIRE Dealer
Tel. 703 37 MILL STREET

THE CENTURY STORE
William Leys Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

REMINGTON WARD PRINTING
34 CLARKE STREET
TEL. 2107

PROVIDENCE

ROLLINSON *and* HEY
PRINTERS
45 RICHMOND STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE (Continued)

JOHN W. AUTY CO.
Specializing in
PICTURE FRAMING
104 Westminster St. Providence, R. I.
Repairing and Regilding of Frames—Restoring of Oil Paintings

Multigraphers—Printers
Mimeographing—Addressing
Folding—Mailing
Complete Direct Mail
Advertising Service
Louis F. Steen Co.
87 Weybosset St., Prov., R. I. Gaspee 6920
From PLANS to POST OFFICE

Pickford
Creators and Importers of Original Hats
Newport 143 Bellevue Ave. Providence 426 Lloyd Ave.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 852 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

ADAMS & COBBS
The 'Sta-Kleen Store"
618 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
WINDOW SHADES
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH
Lynchburg Virginia

Crutchfield's
CLEANERS AND DYERS
LYNCHBURG, VA.
TELEPHONES 504-506

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S GREETS You With Best Wishes For 1935

FALCONER'S
When you wish truly delicious candies and soft drinks pay us a visit. Also full line of toilet goods and stationery.

NORFOLK

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
FORMERLY GALE-FORD CO.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Phone 24461 229 GRANBY STREET

NRA
(Your Duds in Our Suds)
Fairfax Family Laundry
719-721 Fairfax Avenue
Phones 25434-27314

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE CORP.
HARDWARE *and* BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

T & T LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Modern Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

BONCILLA BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

WEST END CLEANERS
3424 W. Cary Street Dial 45511
QUALITY CLEANING and 1-Day SERVICE

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND (Continued)

Select a Refined
GIFT
From
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Kirk Silverware—Jewelry Novelties
2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.
Diamond and Platinum Pieces a Specialty

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)

HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOE SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre
(Open Sat. Eves. until 9 Phone 4-9927)
CHILD LIFE OXFORD

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

ROANOKE

Carst Bros. Dairy
Incorporated
Super test products
Strict laboratory control
DIAL 5501

Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
SELBY'S ARCH PRESERVER
and WILBUR COON'S CORRECT SHOES
130 W. Campbell Ave. Dial 2-1955

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

KANAWHA FARM DAIRY
Accredited Holstein Herd
Sarah S. Dawley, *Owner* Ph. Capitol 34-030

ELK BAKERY
The Home of GOOD BAKERY PRODUCTS
PHONE CAPITOL 32-753
S. K. Yarnell, Mgr.
311 W. WASHINGTON STREET

WHEELING

EAT AT
HENDERSON'S
Twelfth and Chapline Street
(Opp. Post Office)
BREAKFAST :: LUNCH
DINNER

ALBERTA

CALGARY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M 5426 for Service

KEITH STATIONERS LTD.
Office Outfitters
Looseleaf and Bound Books, Typewriter and Filing Supplies.
"Everything for the Office"
M. 1737 605 FIRST ST. WEST

Mission Cycle Store
Locksmiths
Skates Properly Sharpened

2414 4TH ST. WEST M. 2278
Phone M9266 Res. Phone H2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R. 2011 R. 1376

SHOES NEWEST STYLES AT LOWEST PRICES FOR ALL THE FAMILY
NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS
HOOD & IRVINE Ltd.
322 8TH AVE. WEST *(Half block east of our old location.)*

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

HENRY BIRKS & SONS Ltd.
314 Eighth Ave. W., CALGARY
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
China—Novelties—Leather
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

EDMONTON

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 47 YEARS

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Superior Brand Butter
Tops Them All
Edmonton City Dairy
109 St. and 102 Ave.

EDMONTON AGENTS
GEORGINA
Canada's Quality Footwear
FOR LADIES
Enjoy Real Comfort NOW
Walk-Rite Style Shoppe Ltd.
10171-3 101ST ST., EDMONTON, ALTA.

THE DOUGLAS PRINTING CO.
Limited
A Complete Printing Service
10080 104th Street, Edmonton, Alberta
21563 PHONES 26480

Poole Construction Company Limited
733 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 24441
Building—Alterations—Valuations
Remodelling—All Trades

Hudson's Bay Company
Buy Your Table Supplies in Our Pure Food Departments
Phone 27141 for Quick Service

Harold T. Logan, B.A.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary
"Particular Service"
10120 JASPER AVENUE, EDMONTON

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

Thompson and Dymes LIMITED
Aladdin Silk Hosiery
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor*

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

Phone to MORROW for your COAL to-day
MORROW COAL SEY. 8020 ICE CO., LTD.

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING AND STATIONERY...
MITCHELL-FOLEY LTD
522 WEST HASTINGS ST.
OPPOSITE SPENCER'S LTD.
Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

Artistic Hair Workers
MAISON HENRI
Limited
850 GRANVILLE ST
Phone Sey 3631

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
550 SEYMOUR ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER (Continued)

R. C. Purdy
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries
675 GRANVILLE—3843 GRANVILLE

Geo. H. Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils
732 HOMER ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

Welch's CANDY SHOP
makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

Sow
RITCHIE'S SEEDS
"The Best Procurable"
840 GRANVILLE STREET SEY. 2403

ENGLISH WOOLEN HOSIERY
Plain or Fancy. SPECIAL VALUE $1.00 pr.
Fred Holmes
High-Grade Men's Wear
2845 GRANVILLE STREET

E. CHAPMAN Ltd.
Burberry Coats
for
Ladies and Men
Sey. 1167 633 GRANVILLE ST.

The Best
Pianos, Radios, Electric Washers and Refrigerators
J. W. Kelly Piano Co. Ltd.
652 GRANVILLE ST., Vancouver B. C.

THE VINEYARD
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
2943 Granville Bay. 6342
J. O. Stinson—S. C. Willock
1054 Robson Street Trin. 3040
H. Gallier
3708 West 10th at Alma Bay 363
H. M. Stinson

RICHARDSON-JARMAN LTD.
High Class
Men's Furnishings
The Home of
Fashion Craft Clothes
523 GRANVILLE STREET

The McLEAN FUELS
Coal and Wood
Kerr. 463

Lawyer
General Practice of Law
A. L. P. HUNTER
Birks Building Vancouver, B. C.

MEATS
POULTRY FISH
W. Sparrow
3856 Oak Street Bay 4358

LUMBER
Building Material
Sash and Doors
Fletcher-Wells Lumber Co.
1615 MAIN STREET SEY. 910

INSURANCE
FIRE and AUTO
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSN.
HAL. T. BEVANS, Rep. Trin 4266

LESLIE'S CERTIFIED
Leslie's Certified OIL
WOOD OIL COAL SAWDUST
FAIRMONT 1201

TOD & MANNING
JEWELERS
Diamond Importers
574 GRANVILLE STREET

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts., Vancouver

STAR LAUNDRY
In addition to all lines of laundry work we offer a special feature
TINTING TABLE LINEN
at a low cost.
Something New in Western Canada
Phone Sey. 1424 1115 Richards Street

THE VANCOUVER STATIONERS
PRINTING : STATIONERY
We Carry a Complete Stock of lesson markers.
549 HOMER ST. Phone Sey. 8404

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER (Continued)

GAS
Washing Or Repairs
Marshall's Super Service
12TH and GRANVILLE, VANCOUVER

NORTH VANCOUVER

HEWETT'S
Quality Groceries and Fresh Meats
We Aim to Please
1841 LONSDALE AVENUE

VICTORIA

LOOK!
Chatton Beauty Salon
Specializing Permanents $2.50-$3.50-$5
Hair Tinting from $1.50
Correct Windblown Bob
"Victoria's complete Beauty Service of highest quality"
Suite 104 Woolworth Bldg.
Entrance next Cathcart's Shoe Store
Established 12 years Not connected with
Phone E-3841 school in same building

DUNCAN'S CASH STORES
101-103 BURNSIDE ROAD
Groceries—Provisions—Fruits
ETC.
Your Patronage Greatly Appreciated
PHONE EMPIRE 7944
We deliver promptly.
PERSON SERVICE

Garden 8166
NEW METHOD LAUNDRIES LIMITED
Launderers Dyers and Dry Cleaners
VICTORIA, B.C.

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE COAL CO. LTD
COAL WOOD
613 Fort Street Empire 1124

"Footwear Centre"
Highest grades at reasonable prices, of Footwear for Men, Women and Children.
Formal Outing and Sports Styles
WM. CATHCART CO., Ltd.
1208 (Woolworth Block) DOUGLAS ST.
GARDEN 6111

Malleck's
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET F. 1632

DIGGON-HIBBEN
LTD.
Printers, Stationers, Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

Quality Meats
STUART'S MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G 7138 1402 Douglas St.

MUNDAY'S
1203 DOUGLAS STREET
Sole Agents for
Vitality's
Famous Corrective Shoes
for Women
Sizes 3 to 11. Width AAA to EEE

THE CAPITAL SHOE REPAIRING DEPOT
A. J. Wakeman, Prop.
Solicits Your Patronage
(Near Cor. Govt.) 600 FORT STREET

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake
Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

SCURRAH'S
LIMITED
The Better Shop of Victoria
For Distinctive Gowns, Suits, Coats, Hats, Gloves, Imported Sports Wear and Furs
728 YATES STREET

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

When in Need
of
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
COAL WOOD COKE
Phone 22222
THE WINNIPEG SUPPLY AND FUEL CO., LTD.
812 BOYD BUILDING

ASHDOWN'S
The Store of Practical Gifts
Visit TOYLAND
Everything for the KIDDIES

Winnipeg Printing & Engraving Co. Ltd.
Direct by Mail Advertising
Folders, Broadsides, Catalogues, Booklets
Price Lists, Circulars, Blotters
211 RUPERT AVE.
PHONES 86-561, 86-571

DEPENDABLE SERVICE
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22 813

CHAS. A. DEMPSEY
Optometrist
908 Boyd Building
Telephone 22 145

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

Purchase Your "OVALTINE"

The Nutritious Food Beverage at the "Bay"
You may purchase it at the counter in our drug store department on the Main Floor, or in the Grocery Department, Basement.
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.

CLEAN COALS
For Clean Homes at Reasonable Prices
Standard Coals Ltd.
Phone 23322 *"Personal Service"*

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK IS
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
SHERBURN ST., WINNIPEG 37 101

RED & WHITE CHAIN STORES
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated coöperatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office
WINNIPEG, CANADA

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone 86311
Visitors to Winnipeg are cordially invited to inspect our fine stock of English Bone China—
Minton—Coalport
Josiah Wedgwood
SOLE AGENTS IN MANITOBA FOR "SPODE" China
BIRKS DINGWALL
Limited
Winnipeg's Oldest Family Jewellers

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320
Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
GARFIELD 2334

Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
51-53 KING STREET EAST
F. I. GAHAGAN, Mgr. Tel. BAKER 2786

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

"The Loaf Supreme"
MADE ONLY BY
JACKSON'S BREAD
LIMITED
46 LEEMING STREET
PHONE GARFIELD 3652

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Regent 478—A driver will call

LONDON

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 216, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Throughout January there will be special Clearance Sales, as well as planned sales of new merchandise.
Shop Frequently for Bargains

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL

WILLIAM MARTIN FUEL COMPANY
It is not what you say but what you get for what you say.
ANTHRACITE - COKE
BITUMINOUS—FUEL OIL
Fuel perfection for your selection.
Phone Met One-One-One 737 Richmond St.

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

CARTERS AWNINGS
We store and insure. Rates right if canvas is used. We sell it.
MET 1434 94 and 96 KING ST.

ESTABLISHED 1854
Westland Bros.
Paint—Wallpaper
Painting—Decorating
156 WORTLEY ROAD Met. 1380

J. A. BROWNLEE
Limited
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We specialize in Roofing
Built-up, Slate and all kinds of Roofing
Furnaces cleaned and repaired
102 DUNDAS ST. Phones Met. 652
385-7 TALBOT ST. Met. 2420

FEARNLEY'S "ONE CALL" MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits Vegetables
879 WATERLOO ST. AT GROSVENOR
MET. 5404-5405 WE DELIVER

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
Wet Wash, Thrifty and Rough Dry
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Reduced one cent per pound.
E. R. JARMAIN, Mgr.
13 KING STREET Met 3881

CUMMING
The Clothier
394 Richmond Street, London, Ontario
Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

IDEAL BAKERY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Bread, Buns and Rolls
Also Pies, Cakes, etc.
Order Your Christmas Cake Early
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
333 GRAND AVE PHONE MET. 795-W or MET. 2705-J
106-708 MAIN STREET

"SUPERTEST"
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

CHRIS. TEALE
Plumbing, Steamfitting
Selling Hart Oil Burners Over 10 Years
Satisfaction guaranteed always
MET 7984 511 ST. JAMES STREET

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1175

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear Needs for All the Family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
226 Dundas Street Met. 8235
55 Stores in Canada

WENDELL HOLMES
BOOKSHOPS
Good Books, Fine Stationery
School Supplies, Lending Library
FOUR STORES
190 Dundas St., 631 Dundas St.
Hamilton Rd., next Rex Thea., London
555 Talbot St., St. Thomas

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Limited Ottawa Q 500

McIntosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Phone 4049 Queen
There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

Phone Q. 3600
B. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

EST. 1885
Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY
73 SPARKS STREET

TORONTO

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Ad 6334, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily except Saturdays; 9:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon on Saturdays.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Fairweathers Semi-Annual Sale Now on
Anyone and every one can have a January Sale—but only FAIRWEATHERS can offer such high fashions at such low prices. For almost all Fairweather merchandise is exclusive with Fairweathers . . Coats . . Suits . . daytime, sports and evening dresses at a mere fraction of their worth. .
REDUCTIONS 20% to 50%
FAIRWEATHERS
88-90 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

West Toronto Music Co.
ESTABLISHED 1915
RADIOS, REFRIGERATORS
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
E. D. LOTT, *Manager*
2989 DUNDAS W. JU. 2434

Weeks & Warne
Painting and Decorating Contractors
Structural Alterations and Repairs
27 Alexander Street Kingsdale 9644

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 3007

Hairdressing 2218 QUEEN ST. E. Ph. Howard 0730
Nellie May Vanity Shoppe
184 ANNETTE ST. Ph. Lyndhurst 0460

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

GREENWOOD'S
Body, Fender, Radiator Service
117 Richmond W. AD 0880

Phone Ki 1375 W J Gerring Nights Mo 2923
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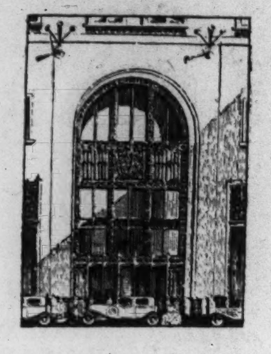

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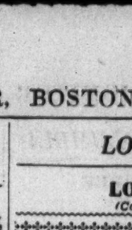

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World Vista by Short Waves

Because of the increasing interest in short-wave reception, a column of the principal short-wave stations of the world will be presented in the Monitor weekly. The stations are arranged in the order of descending wave lengths and ascending frequencies. All time given is Eastern standard. Subtract three hours from each listing for Pacific standard time:

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Kilocycles Frequency	Transmissions
HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	75.00	3998	8-11 p. m.
RWI5	Khabarovsk, Siberia	70.20	4273	3-10 a. m.
FIQA	Tananarive, Madagascar	52.7	5690	9:30 a. m.-1 p. m., 2-4 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	50.40	5962	8-12 p. m.
HIX	Santo Domingo, Do. Rep.	50.40	5953	8-11 p. m.
RW59	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	50.00	6000	5-7:30 p. m.
EAJ25	Barcelona, Spain	50.00	6000	3-6 p. m., Sat.
VE9DN	Montreal, Canada	49.96	6005	11:30-1 a. m.
VE9DR	Drummondsville, Canada	49.96	6005	7 a. m.-1 p. m.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6020	1-3:30 p. m., 10-1:50 a. m.
VE9CA	Calgary, Canada	49.75	6030	Irregular
W1XAL	Boston, Mass., U. S. A.	49.67	6040	7:30-9 p.m., Tues. and Thurs. 5-7 p. m., Sun. 5-9 p. m.
GSA	Daventry, England	49.59	6050	11 a. m.-3 p. m.
VQ7LO	Nairobi, Africa	49.50	6060	7:30 a. m.-9 p. m., 11-2 a. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S.	49.50	6060	12-11:30 p. m.
VE9CS	Vancouver, Canada	49.42	6070	1-7 p. m.
OXY	Skamlebak, Denmark	49.40	6070	11:30 a.m.-9 p.m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.	49.34	6080	8-11:30 p.m.
CP5	La Paz, Bolivia	49.3	6080	7-8:30 p.m.
VE9BJ	St. Johns (N.B.), Canada	49.29	6090	3-11:30 p.m.
VE9GW	Bowmanville, Canada	49.26	6090	5-11:30 p.m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J., U. S. A.	49.18	6100	11a.m.-6p.m., Thurs., Fri. and Sat.
YUC	Calcutta, India	49.10	6110	8-11 p.m., Sat., Sun.; 9:30-12, 4-11 p.m.; Mon.-Fri.
VE9HX	Halifax, Canada	49.07	6110	10:30-2p.m., 8-11p.m.
YV1BC	Caracas, Venezuela	49.07	6110	6-11:30 p.m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	48.99	6120	10 a.m.-5 p.m., 12 m.-1:30 a.m., 4-8 a.m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, Africa	49.00	6122	8-11 p.m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Canada	48.95	6125	7-10 a.m.
ZGE	Kuala Lumpur, Malay States	48.90	6135	4:30 p.m.-2 a.m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	48.83	6140	4:30-10:30 p.m.
YV3BC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6150	7-11 p.m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	48.00	6280	Irregular
HI1A	Santo Domingo, Dom. Rep.	47.80	6280	4:40-5:40 p.m.
HIZ	Santo Domingo, Dom. Rep.	47.50	6320	8-10:30 p.m.
HCIDR	Quito, Ecuador	47.01	6382	Irregular
VE9BY	London, Canada	46.70	6425	11:45-12:45 p. m., 5-11 p. m.
W3XL	Bound Brook, N. J., U. S.	46.69	6425	1-5 p. m.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6450	Saturdays
REN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	45.38	6610	6-9, 10-1 a. m., Sun., 10-1 a. m., Tues.
F8KR	Constantine, Algeria	45.00	6667	6 p. m., Tues., Sat.
HC2RL	Quito, Ecuador	44.93	6676	11-7 p. m.
EAR110	Madrid, Spain	43.00	6976	12-1 a. m.
LCL	Jeloy, Norway	42.92	6990	3:30-5:30 p. m.
OA4B	Lima, Peru	42.00	7160	3-8 p. m.
HBQ	Geneva, Switzerland	40.30	7444	1:30-4:30 p. m., Sun.
HBP	Prangins, Switzerland	38.48	7797	8-10 p. m.
CNR	Rabat, Morocco	37.33	8035	4:30-7:30 a. m.
YV3BC	Caracas, Venezuela	31.56	9500	Irregular
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9510	7:30-9 p.m., Tues. and Thurs. 5-7 p. m., Sun. 5-9 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9510	11 a. m.-3 p. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y., U. S. A.	31.48	9530	7:30 a. m.-9 p. m., 11-2 a. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9560	12-11:30 p. m.
W1XAZ	Boston, Mass., U. S. A.	31.35	9570	1-7 p. m.
SRI	Posen, Poland	31.35	9570	11:30 a.m.-9 p.m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9585	6-8:30 a.m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna., U. S. A.	31.28	9590	11 a. m.-6 p. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9595	10:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m.
XETE	Mexico City	31.25	9600	4-6 p. m. Sat.
CTIAA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.25	9600	7:30-10:30 p.m.
TI4NRH	Heredia, Costa Rica	31.00	9680	12m.-6:30 a.m., Tues. and Fri.
EAQ	Aranjuez, Spain	30.43	9860	5:30-8 p.m.
VE9JR	Winnipeg, Canda	25.60	11715	12-2, 4-7 p.m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	25.58	11730	5-9:30 p.m.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11750	6:45-9:45 p.m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.51	11760	5:15-7:15a.m., 5-1a.m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass., U. S.	25.45	11790	9 a.m.-12 m., 1-3 p.m.
12RO	Rome, Italy	25.40	11811	7:30-9 p.m., Tues. and Thurs.; 5-7 p.m. Sun.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	25.36	11830	11-2 p.m., 5-7:30 p.m.
GSE	Daventry, England	25.28	11865	2-5 p.m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	25.27	11870	1:45-5:45 p.m.
FYA	Paris, France	25.25	11880	3-10 p.m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12000	10 a.m.-6 p.m.
CNR	Rabat, Morocco	23.38	12830	6-12, 11-1 a.m., Sun.
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15140	6-9 a.m., Sun.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15200	1:45-5:45 p.m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	19.72	15210	7:30-11 a.m., 1:30-4 p.m.
FYA	Paris, France	19.68	15243	10 a. m.-5:15 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S. A.	19.65	15270	8-11 a. m.
FYA	Paris, France	19.61	15295	11 a. m.-1 p. m.
W2XAD	Schnectady, N. Y., U. S. A.	19.57	15330	10-6 p. m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	16.88	17775	2-4 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	16.86	17790	1:15-2:15 p. m., 3-4 p. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J., U. S. A.	16.87	17780	1-6 p. m.
GSH	Daventry, England	13.97	21470	10 a. m.-4 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S. A.	13.93	21540	11 a. m.-1 p. m.
				6 a. m.-3 p. m.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

British West Indies

Jamaica

Kingston: Ward Theater, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal: Mount Royal Hotel, 8:15 p. m., Jan 18.

England

Derbyshire

New Mills: Town Hall, 3 p. m., Jan. 20.

Leicestershire

Leicester (Society): Westleigh Kinema, Fosse Road South, 3 p. m., Jan. 20.

Northumberland

Ashington: The Princess Ballroom, Lintonville Terrace, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Third Church): Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., Jan. 22.

Yorkshire

Bingley: Princess Hall, 7:45 p. m., Jan. 21.

Scotland

Midlothian

Edinburgh: Lieth Town Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.

United States

California

Calexico: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 13.

Escondido: Pala Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 13.

Hanford: Hanford Union High School Auditorium 3, p. m., Jan. 13.

Long Beach (Third Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 14. Radiocast Station KFOX.

Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Merced: Merced Union High School, G at Nineteenth Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 13.

Oakland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 478 Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Pasadena (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 15.

San Fernando: Methodist Recreation Hall, North Maclay Avenue and Third Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 13.

Taft: Lincoln School Auditorium, North Sixth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Connecticut

Greenwich: Greenwich High School Auditorium, Field Point Road, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 14.

Florida

Lakeland: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

Lake Worth: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.

Miami (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3850 Main Highway, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 13.

New Smyrna: Live Oak Street School Auditorium, Live Oak Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 13.

West Palm Beach: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 15.

Winter Haven: Women's Civic League, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

Georgia

Savannah: Church Auditorium, Thirty-first and Whitaker Streets, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 19.

Illinois

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Paris: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 13.

Wilmette: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

Indiana

Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Indianapolis (First Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Kansas

Manhattan: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Salina: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Maine

Portland: Congress Square Universalist Church, High Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.

Massachusetts

Attleboro: Murray Universalist Church, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 13.

New Bedford: First Baptist Church, William Street, 12 m., Jan. 14.

Newton: Newton Center Woman's Club House, Center Street at Beacon Street, Newton Center, 7:45 p. m., Jan. 17; Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 7:45 p. m., Jan. 18.

Northampton (auspices Society of Smith College): Northampton High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

Michigan

Flint (Second Church): Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 15.

Jackson: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 15.

Missouri

St. Louis (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 3452 Potomac Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 13.

Nebraska

Omaha (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth and St. Mary's Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

New Jersey

Rutherford: Union Junior High School, Union Avenue, between Springfield and Belford Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 15.

New York

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 18.

Jamestown: Washington Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 13.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Syracuse: Church Edifice, East, Jefferson Street and Forman Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 18.

Oklahoma

Okmulgee: Okmulgee High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Pennsylvania

Wilkinsburg: The Rowland Theater, Wood Street, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 13.

Texas

Houston (First Church): City Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 13.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, Jan. 13

Eastern States

New York

New York City—Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 49.34m.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 580kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

British Columbia

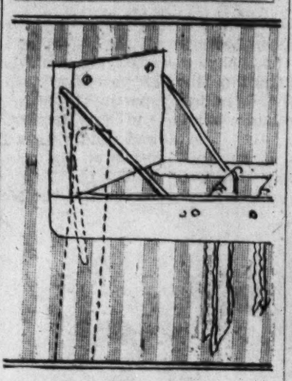
Vancouver—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Daily Features

With the Inventors



Towel Rack

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUST VAN ROOSEDAEL, of Los Angeles, has just been awarded U. S. Patent No. 1982972 on his folding towel rack, which has already been assigned to a manufacturer. The rack may open out to support rows of towels, or it may be folded flat against the wall (see dotted lines), where it takes up very little room and yet stands ready for service.

Parliamentary Law in Beacondale

Committee Reports

No. 16

The motion to build a sidewalk was referred, finally to a committee, and the villagers adjourned. Now we shall look in on the next meeting.

THE gavel sounded, and Lafayette Putney, president of the Beacondale Improvement League, called another meeting to order. "We will now listen to the reading of the minutes of our last meeting," was his opening announcement.

Wesley Morgan, the secretary, then read the minutes.

"If there are no omissions or corrections," declared the president, "the minutes will stand approved as read." And, after a moment's pause, he continued: "Hearing none, it is so ordered."

There being no reports of standing committees, reports of special committees were called for. The chairman of the committee to which the question of building a sidewalk was referred, came forward and reported, giving the cost of construction and other necessary details.

President Putney then arose, thanked the committee for its work, and announced: "The question of constructing a cement sidewalk from the highway to the railroad station is again before the house. Are there any further remarks?"

Discussion followed, during which Abner Stevens obtained the floor and said: "Since the committee reports the cost of construction to be approximately $65, I move to amend the motion by adding the words, 'the cost of which shall not exceed $65.'"

The motion to amend was seconded, stated by the Chair, and remarks called for. The second one to speak was Caleb Wells. "If $65 didn't cover the expense," he began, "we might have to leave out a section of that walk. Then we'd have to leap the gap, or bridge it over with good intentions; so I reckon I'll move to amend this amendment by—by—"

"Yes, bye, bye, Caleb," snapped out the impatient Darius Brooks, without arising from his seat. "We'll excuse you from any further mental strain, if we can just get to voting on this matter of building a walk."

Caleb smiled, and continued undisturbed: "Oh, yes, I believe I've got it now. I move to amend the amendment by strikin' out 65 and puttin' in its place 75. How's that, Mr. President?"

"Good! You're learning, Caleb," smiled Mr. Putney, as he arose to put the motion, which had been seconded.

"A point of order, Mr. President," called out a villager. "I think this will be about three amendments to this motion. Isn't there a limit somewhere?"

Mr. Putney looked puzzled, as Solomon Wright came to his feet to save the day.

(Continued on Wednesday)

Today's Limerick

If countries destroyed all their sabers
And regarded each other as nabers
They could say adieu
To the wars they knew,
And find peace and joy in their labers.

Members of the Monitor Camera Club Take Us Into the Garden of Childhood

Pals — Billy Richmond, Des Moines

A Friend in Need — J. De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

Bubble Blower — Mrs. H. J. Merrihew, Seattle, Wash.

In Lighter Vein

Extra Charge

I suppose one dresses for dinner here?" the new guest asked the small town hotel keeper.

"Well, suit yourself, sir. But I might add that we charge extra for meals served in bed."

Balance of Ability

A Scotsman holding an important job in the City was always being twitted by an English friend about his nationality. By a curious chance the two met on holiday.

"Hallo," said the Englishman, "how on earth is your office managing to get on without you?"

"Fairly well," answered the Scot cautiously. "You see, I left two Englishmen and a Welshman in my place." — *Lewisham and Catford Guide.*

Not in Style

Mother: "What seems to be the matter, Betty?"

Betty (between sobs): "I've got a new tooth but it's just a plain white one—and I wanted a nice gold one!"

Just a Conference

Mother: "What on earth are you boys making such a row about? You've been marching around like little soldiers all the morning, and have been as good as gold. What's the matter?"

Tommy: "Well, you see, we're playing at disarmament conference now."—*Montreal Star.*

Valuable Time

Customer: "What's the idea of charging 25 cents extra for each shirt cuff?"

Laundryman: "It's because you make pencil notes on them, sir.

"What difference does that make?"

"The girls waste so much time trying to read them."

Daily Anecdotes

Musical Reminder

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JOSQUIN, the celebrated Flemish composer, received an appointment from Louis XII of France as master of the chapel, with further promise that he should have a benefice. But Louis forgot his promise and Josquin suffered much inconvenience as a consequence.

After a time he thought up a way to remind the monarch of his promise without giving offense. He had been commanded to compose a motet for the royal chapel. He chose part of the 119th Psalm, beginning: "O, think of thy servant as concerning thy word."

The musical setting was exquisite and inspired many compliments, including those of the King. To Josquin's great satisfaction, His Majesty also sensed the delicate reminder suggested by the words, and soon after he awarded the benefice.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Quotation for Today

IF WE find but one to whom we can speak out our heart freely, with whom we can walk in love and simplicity without dissimulation, we have no ground to quarrel with the world or God.

—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Moses's Ethiopian Wife

ACCORDING to our Common Version of Numbers 12:1, Moses "had married an Ethiopian woman" (literally, "a woman of Cush"), an action for which he was severely criticized by his brother Aaron and his sister Miriam.

The territory known to the Hebrews as "Cush" seems usually to have been identified with Ethiopia, which lies to the south of Egypt; though some suppose that in Numbers 12:1 "Cush" is used to describe the land of Midian, and consequently that the reference is to Moses's Midianite wife, Zipporah (Ex. 2:21).

On the other hand, the Jewish historian Josephus records the tradition that Moses, during his youth in Egypt, led an expedition against Ethiopia, and that during the campaign he met the Princess Tharbis, daughter of the Ethiopian king, who, because of her love for Moses, delivered her father's capital into the hands of the Hebrew leader and later became his bride ("Antiquities," Book 2, Chap. 10).

Things of Beauty

A little boy and his dog running down the road, the boy shouting and the dog barking—at nothing—just for the joy of living.

—*Milton A. R., Sisters, Ore.*

An animal's expression of gratitude.

Bright evening star over a dark blue mountain.

Hearing the stillness in the country.

—*Mrs. Louise G. C., Newark, N. J.*

A happy mother sewing on tiny garments.

—*Mrs. C. H. Brewer, Ypsilanti, Mich.*

A cheery "good morning!"

Forgiveness.

Frost on a window pane.

—*Henry M. K., Liberty, N. Y.*

The rays of the sun suddenly illuminating a mural painting as a string quartet plays the first movement of Beethoven's quartet in E-flat major.

—*Blanche M., New York*

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—XLVII

IT WILL be noticed from the phrase names already cited that most of them are contemptuous or malicious. But some are complimentary and even flattering. Thus the "love" names *Dearlove, Sweetlove, Truelove, Newlove, Manlove.* The variant *Menlove* does not indicate the tender passion, but expresses in Old English a name for which we have substituted the Greek word *philanthropy.*

Manlove is from the Anglo-Saxon *mannlufe*; "philanthropy" is a compound of the Greek *philō*, "I love," and *anthropos*, "man or mankind." Of *Fullalove* we have also the French form *Pleindamour.* The latter is commoner than the former. *Pleindamour* still flourishes in the corrupted form of *Blandamore.*

But the word "love" has another and more sinister meaning when it is an element in some names; for *love* is the old Anglo-French term for "wolf." Thus *Catchlove* is the equivalent of the French *Chasseloup*, and means "wolf-hunter." *Truslove* means "to bind a wolf," from *truss*, "to bind or pack up"; while *Marklove*, with its variants *Marklow, Martlow*, and *Martlew*, means "to aim at or strike a wolf."

The meanings of some names ending in *good* are difficult to determine. Some like *Wingood* and *Thurgood* are simple, for they are merely Anglo-Saxon personal names. *Dogood* and its Scottish variant *Duguid* are also easy to interpret, and may be taken at their face value.

Brevities

Cincinnati Enquirer: We see where a newspaper man lent a banker a quarter and didn't demand the banker's pants as security. Newspaper men were always improvident.

Kalamazoo Gazette: They are experimenting now with sending mail by rockets, but it seems a foolish waste of money. We get all our bills the first day of the month as it is.

Humorist: A business man says he intends to build an ice-skating rink that will make people sit up. It's an original idea, anyway. The usual type merely seems to make people sit down.

San Francisco Chronicle: A vacant bungalo in Chattanooga, missed by its owner, turned up on a lot several blocks away. One of those low, rambling houses.

Birmingham News: Every orator has his moment, says a writer. But too many of them extend their moment into hours.

Detroit Free Press: When a man tells you the people are about ready to do so and so, he means that he is.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

License for Spot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

SOME time ago an article about Spot, a large brown-and-white dog obliged to shift for himself, appeared in this column. The last sentence said, "The first of the year a kind friend presented him a dog license, and he and his mistress seem confident that when the need arises for a new one it will be forthcoming."

This week a letter bearing an Alabama postmark came to the writer of that article, offering to furnish Spot a new license if he still needed it.

A California dog, a newspaper published in Massachusetts, and an Alabama donor!

A few years ago a Sundial article about a faithful horse owned by a man in Concord, N. H., brought forth from a reader in England a sum which insured an extended vacation, with a plentiful supply of oats and good pasture, for the horse. Ed.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Wreaths

AN ENTERPRISING young woman living on a farm went to the newspaper publisher in the near-by town and offered to decorate his windows for Christmas without charge if he would permit her to put a sign in the window with prices for wreaths and window decorations. He not only did this, but also inserted a small classified advertisement in the paper free of charge.

Her materials for wreaths consisted of strong wire, which she wound with green crepe paper, green twine of the kind that is used for tying up shrubs, branches of fir and cedar, red cellophane, and artificial poinsettias. Her materials were so inexpensive that she was able to make the wreaths cheaply and still make a profit.

The sign and the advertisement brought numerous orders for wreaths, and several of the stores engaged her to do all their Christmas decorations. Best of all, her enterprise in what she thought would be but an emergency measure led to at least three permanent assignments. Two grocers and a dry-goods store have engaged her to do their window displays regularly. M. M.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 47

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Procured
4—An abyss
7—Aperture
9—Competent
10—Printer's measure
11—Bird
13—In a higher place
15—Preposition
18—Geologic formation
20—Self
21—Cutting instrument

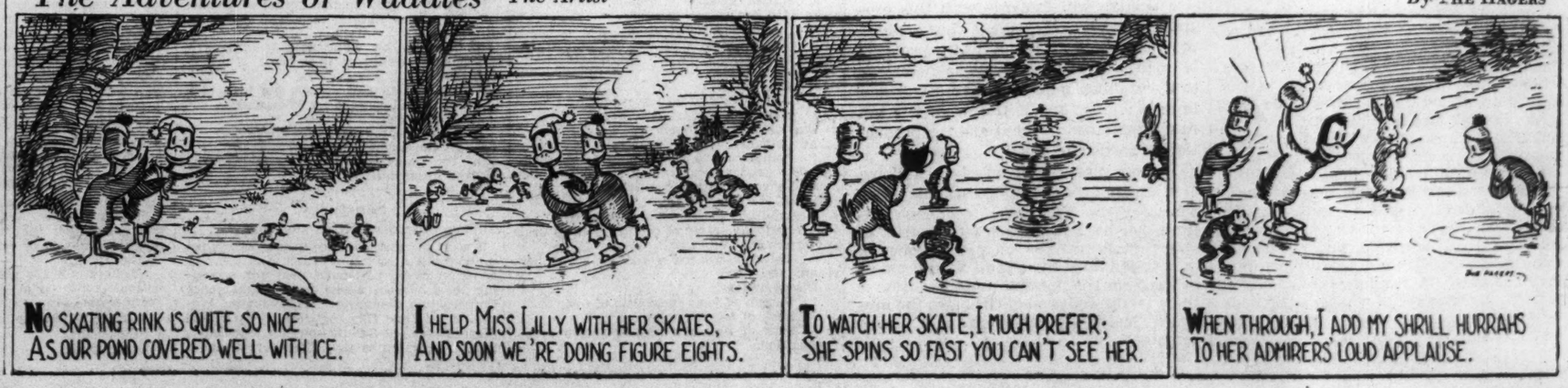
Down

1—The marsh crocodile
2—A sphere
3—Piece of baked clay
4—Jumbled type
5—Freeze
6—A number
8—Thigh bone
12—Tall tree of Java
13—Indian
14—Wooden pin
16—South American linguistic tribe
17—Modern
19—An international language

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

The Adventures of Waddles—The Artist

By THE HAGERS


NO SKATING RINK IS QUITE SO NICE AS OUR POND COVERED WELL WITH ICE.
I HELP MISS LILLY WITH HER SKATES, AND SOON WE'RE DOING FIGURE EIGHTS.
TO WATCH HER SKATE, I MUCH PREFER; SHE SPINS SO FAST YOU CAN'T SEE HER.
WHEN THROUGH, I ADD MY SHRILL HURRAHS TO HER ADMIRERS' LOUD APPLAUSE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Great Expectations

THREE years ago the budget just submitted by President Roosevelt would have been called a radical budget. It is doubtful whether this will be the verdict on the new estimates.

For two months the country has been watching the chief agents of the recovery program indulge in a verbal "battle of the billions." How much would the new work-instead-of-a-dole relief program cost? The conservatives thought $3,000,000,000 would be sufficient. The radicals wanted $9,000,000,000. The President has had the last word so far as the Administration is concerned, and he has decided upon $4,000,000,000, which he asks shall be authorized in one swoop. Thus he lives up to his reputation as a middle-of-the-roader. Yet, if the course he has chosen is today compromise liberalism, a few years ago—how long ago in experience!—it would have been dubbed plain radicalism.

The sum is staggering enough when contrasted with fiscal facts. Compare it with the ordinary expenditures of the Government. Last June the Treasury closed its accounts after spending $2,822,000,000 for running the Federal Government. This is a full billion and a half less than the amount now requested by the President for a single project!

Not a nickel of this $4,000,000,000 is to be raised by taxation. It is to be raised by loans. Hence it will go to swell the deficit which has never ceased to figure in the national accounts since the Treasury closed its books on June 20, 1931, four years ago. This has been the story written in red at the end of June for the past four years (in millions):

1931	$ 903
1932	3,148
1933	3,063
1934	3,989

It is true that this last figure did not measure up to the size of Mr. Roosevelt's own estimate of the deficit last June. But he now proposes to make up for lost time. Instead of $350,000,000 a month—the average since June—the Government will spend at the rate of $500,000,000 a month, and Mr. Roosevelt now estimates a deficit of $4,869,000,000 for the current year ended this June, instead of a contemplated $2,000,000,000.

Last January the fiscal year 1935-36 was to begin the budget balancing. But that prospect also has gone aglimmering. Thus by June, 1936, a round $20,000,000,000 will have been added to the public debt in the space of only six years, making a grand total of $34,239,000,000, as compared with the peak load anticipated in the spectacular budget message last January of $31,800,000,000.

A budget means only one thing to the plain citizen. What goes out must first come in. Receipts should balance expenses. The orthodox would apply the same rule to governments. But there are two good reasons why a government cannot always conduct itself on a pay-as-you-go basis. First, it must budget a full year ahead for its receipts. Arising out of this reason is the second reason that in a depression receipts are likely to fall below estimates. But while receipts are falling there will have been no offset in expenditures. These are mainly contractual, such as interest on the public debt, government salaries, and so forth, and they will have been paid out by funds borrowed in anticipation of revenues by the time the Government discovers that the revenues have not lived up to promises.

For both reasons most governments fail to square their accounts in times of economic stress. In the 'nineties there was an American deficit each year for no fewer than six successive years. The peculiarity of the present deficit is that it is voluntary, not involuntary. The state has assumed a definite responsibility for promoting and managing recovery and for undertaking relief work. To do this it must have money. The use of taxpayers' funds would have been of little help even if it could have been procured. For that would simply have meant a transfer of spending power from citizen to government. Instead the Government has chosen the deliberate course of borrowing.

The total debt which the President proposes to create is, however, not alarming in itself. America is still below the debt load assumed by the British. According to the National Industrial Conference Board, the gross debt of all government jurisdictions in the two countries per capita is: The United States, $375; Great Britain, $951. Nor is the absence of any promise of ultimate budget balancing in today's message as serious as is sometimes made out. Clearly, any promise of budget balancing would be academic in present circumstances. For good or ill, the President has taken over certain responsibilities which he cannot resign till his task is completed. What merits most attention is *whether the United States is getting value received in the promotion of recovery out of this huge outlay.*

By no stretch of the imagination can it be said that the emergency funds have all been spent wisely. Otherwise there would have been no need for the President on Friday to lay down new fundamentals for spending. If these had been adopted at the start of the recovery campaign, there would have been different results today. If the new fundamentals are adhered to, particularly in regard to lowered relief wages, then there is hope that the new water to be poured into the pump will not flow out again without stimulating the machinery into action.

The last budget was one of hope. This is one of great expectations. The difference is that, while the one was accompanied by haphazardness and lack of organization, to the other is attached organization and sober preparation. Thus it deserves the support of the citizenry in helping it to achieve its objectives. The more support it gets from the country, the less chance will there be of congressional wrecking by additional spending.

In view of the huge deficits contemplated by the President, it may seem facetious to picture him as the safeguard of responsible finance. But that is what in sober fact he has come to be. Never in the history of the United States has there been a greater need for executive control of the budget. For the buds of recovery which came out for the third time in October seem destined this time to flower into prosperity unless choked by weeds of inflation sown in the threatened extravagances of Congress.

He Was Not Discouraged

THE speechmakings and leading articles that have celebrated the 150th anniversary of Dr. Samuel Johnson have abundantly demonstrated that the fame of that great man is not diminishing. But, it has been asked, in these enthusiastic and deserved honorings of Johnson, is there not a tendency to overlook Boswell?

The question is well taken, for Boswell is a man who thoroughly repays study today. It is probable that Johnson's works are not much read in modern times, but it is generally agreed, as a contemporary has recently observed, that he is the best known and most individual character who has ever walked across the stage of English life. Almost everyone knows of him—of his huge bulk, his peculiarities, his brusqueness in conversation, his thunderous "Yes, sirs" and his still more thunderous "No, sirs," his habit of tapping the street railings with his walking stick, his roughness, and his essential kindness. And the reason Johnson is so real a figure is found in Boswell's "Life."

There are some men who seem stupid to their fellows simply because they are so much cleverer than those who misjudge them. Such a one was the learned Oxford scholar Duns Scotus, whose erudition was so misunderstood that his first name gave to the English language the word "dunce." But Boswell was not like this. His apparent stupidity seems to have been genuine.

No man could possibly have his abilities rated lower than Boswell's were by those best qualified to judge. But was he dispirited? On the contrary; and the result was that he wrote what is widely acknowledged to be the greatest biography ever composed in any language. Boswell is a shining example of what may be done by those who do not give way to discouragement.

Building Up the Highlands

ADVOCATES of emigration as a remedy for surplus population will find little comfort in the experience which Scotland has had in the past fifty years. Half a century has seen over 1,000,000 Scots leave the country. With what result? According to Dr. Lachlan Grant of Ballachulish in a recent address in Glasgow, the condition of Scotland is more uneasy and more uncertain than ever. Would the situation have been better if a different course had been followed? Upon that question Dr. Grant apparently finds it of no advantage to dwell, but he does face the problem which now seriously confronts the country.

The immediate need of Scotland, in the opinion of Dr. Grant, is a policy for the reconstruction of the Highlands by the development of agriculture, silviculture, tweed-making, fisheries, slate quarries and new industries dependent upon water power. So far so good. No progressive thinker will disagree with this program, provided he or she is shown where the market is to be found for the products of such a development. It is necessary to re-establish industries, or initiate new lines of trade. But if the market is not first ascertained, to what end the production of goods and power?

The question is not merely a national one. It reaches across geographic lines, wherever the barriers of economic nationalism have been raised to restrict or stop the natural flow of trade. Sooner or later it will have to be dealt with if emergence from the present trade recession is to be facilitated, and of that fact the proposed Scottish development is a timely reminder.

Tugwellian Philosophy

Book of the Day

IT IS a sign that Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell has entered the Hall of Fame that he should be able to publish a book which is merely a collection of his speeches (THE BATTLE FOR DEMOCRACY. New York: Columbia University Press. $3). It was for these speeches, according to Washington gossip, that he was sent abroad over the election interlude. Some of the more daring commentators opined that he was under a cloud. How wrong they were! On his return Professor Tugwell hastened to Warm Springs, stayed by the presidential side in sight of all visitors, and apparently was Mr. Roosevelt's close confidant in policy making for the Seventy-fourth Congress. One must now dub him the philosopher of the New Deal.

The son of a farmer, Professor Tugwell knows the soil and the problems of the soil. One feels a deep sympathy with his passionate attack on the national sloth for permitting millions of tons of rich American topsoil to slide into the Mississippi. It is in such work as the prevention of soil erosion that one feels the New Deal can accomplish a great deal for America. If this is planning, then, to borrow one of Mr. Tugwell's remarks about Socialism, make the most of it!

* * *

The same sympathy will be accorded by all social-minded citizens to Mr. Tugwell's defense of relief. The reviewer agrees heartily with him when he says that the FERA stands out as the foremost of all the recovery agencies. Mr. Roosevelt's assumption of responsibility for the starving is the greatest of the revolutions ushered in by his Revolution. Time was—and very recently—when such matters were outside official cognizance. How short a period since the victims of a drought in Arkansas were granted sustenance for their swine but none for themselves! Human relief was a matter for the Red Cross and private charity, which we used to think of as something sublimely individualistic!

But the alphabetical children of the New Deal are legion. Many of them were ill-conceived, fallacious in their civics as well as their economics, enemies of both recovery and reform. One of them is moribund—the NRA. The French call it a horrible mélange. But Mr. Tugwell extols it, along with other abracadabra of the New Deal. He has a habit of sizing up the problem which each set out to solve and then refusing to face the way they didn't solve it. He rightly says, for instance, that the "wherewithal for expansion cannot be had until we have definitely and with honest commitment gone over to the low-price, large-volume program. That was contemplated under NRA." Perhaps the stress should be attached to "contemplated." As the NRA has worked out, just the opposite ends have been achieved. Far from bringing "social justice," NRA has brought sheltered opportunities for profiteering; far from being anything "new," it is as old as the first "corner" and the first monopoly; far from being "democratic," it is plutocratic and antisocial. But you will not read anything in Mr. Tugwell that reveals how performances have lagged behind promises.

* * *

Mr. Tugwell likewise slurs over the gold policy. After demolishing very effectively the "gold fetish" as warrant for making money nonconvertible, he has nothing to say about the billion-dollar increase this year in the country's gold reserves—an accumulation made just as if the currency were still convertible!

Mr. Tugwell's economics are now the slave of his loyalty. He closes his eyes too much to be relied upon by the reader in quest of the facts. But he does stir the pulses for that "more abundant life" which is the lodestar that made him exchange the cloisters for public service.

H. B. E.

London in the Nineties

IF A shrill whistle blew the calm out of a dull West End square in London in the eighteen-nineties the bobby on the beat kept right on exercising the traditional fascination of the force for the benefit of the new nursemaid around the corner.

The call was not for him. It was just somebody's butler or footman whistling for a hansom. It usually brought rival Jehus driving a ventre à terre and reining in their horses so violently as almost to jerk them on their haunches. There are no more hansoms and, if there were, their drivers could not hear a siren above the noises of today.

In humbler parishes the utter stillness of London Sunday afternoons in winter was pealed open by the cheery and sometimes cracked bell of the welcome vender of muffins and crumpets. As the gray day gently slid into twilight children flattened their small noses against window-panes in eager watchfulness. He wore a white—that is, more or less white—cook's cap and apron. Portly and ruddy-cheeked he made a brave picture, marvelously teetering a big wooden tray on his head and loudly clanging his handbell. It was hard on Sunday afternoons to decide whether to drive a hansom cab when one grew up, or to be a muffin and crumpet man.

From "Highways & Byways in London" by Mrs. E. T. Cook. Courtesy of Macmillan Co.-Boston Athenaeum.

'Bus Driver

Just about tea time the winkle man came along. His pushcart brought a faint odor of the sea to the dim gas-lit street, for the periwinkle is a sort of fourth cousin, one removed, to the oyster. Only persons who fuss with dictionaries call them periwinkles. Cockaigne calls 'em winkles and pries them out of their small snail-like shells with a pin. Winkles and watercress and buttered crumpets toasted before the open fire made a dish fit to set before a king.

* * *

London in the eighteen-nineties was like a conjurer's hat, full of delightful surprises. Fogs, for instance. Of course, the old city on the Thames can still throw a fog that seems quite opaque to the stranger, but gone are the fogs of yester generation.

Jolly old fogs they were; for, at their approach, schoolteachers hastily sent children home before it became too thick. Busmen and cab drivers, bearing lighted lanterns, walked at their horses' heads and the more timid pedestrians stayed where they were put until they became tired of waiting and plunged gropingly and rather fearfully into a yellow sea. The fog of the eighteen-nineties laughed at locks and locksmiths. It filled the house. You smelled it and ate it. The 1934 model is but a pale wraith in comparison. One suspects it to be another improvement due to the indefatigable London County Council.

* * *

In the eighteen-nineties an omnibus journey was a gay and blithesome adventure. Progress was leisurely and the driver was friendly. The modern motorbus charges through crowded streets with incredible efficiency, piloted by a uniformed driver silent and inscrutable as a sphinx, shut up in an inaccessible cab.

Somehow, there is that about a motor which brooks no delay and the brief, impatient halt of the motorbus is somewhat in the nature of a defiance flung to the scurrying would-be passenger, "Catch me if you can." No sprightly conductor, sportily rigged in a smartish covert coat and gray bowler, enticingly invites all and sundry for a ride, "Benk, Benk, tuppence ori the way to the Benk of Hingland," or "This way, lidy, for Oxford Circus and the Marble Arch." The twentieth-century motorbus conductor is utterly impersonal and nonloquacious.

To secure a seat just behind the driver of the horse bus was something for country cousins to write home about. He knew the famous clubs along Pall Mall and Piccadilly and the great town houses of the nabobs. "There's the 'ome of the Duke of Buccleuch," he would point out as one indicates the residence of a friend. Perhaps in Park Lane an aristocrat whip tooling a magnificent four-in-hand through a Hyde Park gateway would wave a cordial flourish in response to the bus driver's salute. "That's the Earl of ——," the bus driver would confidentially remark. "'E sends a turkey every Christmas from his estate to all the busmen wot passes his 'London 'ouse." for a tuppenny bus ride the country cousin had touched the fringe of fashion.

* * *

No visit to London, of course, was complete unless an afternoon were spent at Mme. Tussaud's waxworks exhibition where one gazed at all the crowned heads of Europe. What a lot of them there were. Now they have probably been melted down and metamorphosed into Mustapha Kemals, Stalins and Mussolinis. It was always such a lark to watch country cousins stumble over the toes of the gentleman at the entrance holding out catalogues, and then apologize stammeringly and profusely. We wise ones knew he was made of wax and that his feet were placed purposely where country cousins who didn't know the ropes would tread.

There were so many things to see and do in London: The magnificently cuirassed horse guards at Whitehall on great black horses whose coats were groomed till they looked and felt like satin. The picturesque, ceremonial changing of the guard every morning at St. James's Palace; Rotten Row with its cantering and galloping riders and the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens on whose waters raced the gallant miniature sailing craft of youthful embryo yachtsmen. London parks were very gay in spring. Their joyousness spilled out of the park gates into the streets, and the baskets of the flower girls in the Strand made little fragrant oases along the city pavement,

> And it's buy a bunch of violets for the lady
> *(It's lilac-time in London; it's lilac-time in London).*
> Buy a bunch of violets for the lady;
> While the sky burns blue above;

and the memory of a hurdy-gurdy down a side street recalls another line of Alfred Noyes,

> There's a barrel-organ carolling across a golden street,

as the twinkling feet of dancing children tripped to many a familiar tune.

What doings there were in London when we were very young. W. R. M.

My Country—Right *and* Wrong

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Just before the first article in your series on Japan came out, the writer, who is a patent attorney, another patent attorney, both American born, and two Japanese, one a mechanical engineer and expert and citizen of Japan, and the other a Japanese but a citizen of the United States and also a general practicing lawyer and member of several bars, spent an evening discussing the United States and Japan.

Finally it was suggested that each member of the group state his own five outstanding points of advantage for his country and three "disadvantages." They were as follows:

For Japan

The Japanese engineer:
Advantages:
1. Each citizen's willingness to sacrifice for country (even to their lives).
2. Politeness and good behavior.
3. Justice against criminals; country is very safe, censorship complete.
4. Industriousness of people.
5. Mountainous country; mines. Korea rice (no coal).
Disadvantages:
1. Selfishness.
2. Earthquakes, tidal waves, etc.
3. Too many people—poverty.

The naturalized Japanese:
Advantages:
1. Bound to a sense of duty to Government, state, family (clannish).
2. Lovers of nature, beauty and art; sentimental.
3. Industriousness, anxious to learn.
4. National beauty of country, but natural resources relatively small.
5. Thinkers, use few words but act rather than talk.
Disadvantages:
1. Pursuit of ideal regardless of cost.
2. Lack of natural resources.
3. Lack of new activities to absorb overpopulation.

For America

The writer's American guest:
Advantages:
1. Democratic government; no class distinction (all men equal).
2. Freedom of press and speech.
3. Tremendous natural beauty and resources of country.
4. Wonderful educational system for people.
5. Initiative and enterprise of the people.
Disadvantages:
1. Lack of fast and proper justice for criminals.
2. People as whole too unstable and tend to extremes; whimsical.
3. Disagreeable neighbor on west (this was stated laughingly and was intended as joke).

The writer:
Advantages:
1. Individual opportunity available to all for success.
2. General good sportsmanship of people.
3. Marvelous natural resources of beauty of country.
4. Progress by willingness to disregard customs and traditions (also law?), if necessary thereto.
5. High position of women and high idea of fundamental concept for womanhood.
Disadvantages:
1. Lack of speedy trials for crime.
2. At times clumsy political system.
3. Too many people willing to "sponge" off rest of population.

J. A. A.

Sanctuary?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to raise my voice in protest against the ruthless destruction of our wild life now going on in our national forests, for, according to a bulletin issued by the Emergency Conservation Committee, 734 Lexington Avenue, New York City, entitled "The United States Bureau of Destruction and Extermination," it goes on to say, "The bureau under fire is the Biological Survey, which, under the urging of the lobby of sheep owners and other grazers using the national forests at low rentals for their private advantage, has in the last eighteen years destroyed by poison in so-called 'vermin' campaigns more than 10,000 wolves, 460,000 coyotes, 50,000 Canadian lynxes, 2500 mountain lions, 2000 bears and 660,000 smaller animals." Instead of these wild creatures having sanctuary in our national forests, they are being exterminated by shot, trap and poison. In one of these poison drives in California, 30,000 red-winged blackbirds were destroyed. A government bureau that will use the citizens' money for such a purpose should be wiped off the statute books.

(Mrs.) CAROLINE LEE CATHRALL

Philadelphia, Penna.

"No Beer—But Good Cheer"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much interested in your article "White Elephant" Cafe. While I would not go hungry for hours rather than eat where beer is served, I do walk several blocks or drive for some distance to avoid it.

While waiting to be served, I have written the following and left it on the table, or handed it to someone in charge at several restaurants:

> "No Beer
> But Good Cheer.
> Good Food
> And Service Here."

I received the following from a small city in Massachusetts: "We thought so much of your suggestion that we have had a sign made. We have had very satisfactory results so far."

I believe it would prove to be a profitable business policy for at least one restaurant in every sizable town and on main highways to put out and live up to this or a similarly worded sign.

Exeter, N. H. R. E. M.

The Wide Horizon

How to Keep a Secret

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

WHEN this afternoon's newspapers reach their readers, the nation will know that history was made in Washington today. Scarcely any in all of President Roosevelt's spectacular moves have turned a more conclusive corner than his announcement, at noon today in the budget message, that deficits may continue, that in the very next year $4,000,000,000 will be added to the debt, and that this will continue until private industry is able to re-employ those who are now without work.

From the moment that the nation learns these facts, there will be intense controversy. Indeed, controversy seems to be a considerable understatement. Being a New Englander, I know exactly how this amount of spending horrifies a large number of people, not confined to that corner of the country. And, having had an opportunity to study the problems of the New Deal at close range, to talk with people in practical touch with the real problem of unemployment, I am also familiar with the reasons why this spending seems unavoidable to the Administration.

But, just to avoid all this controversy you may be interested to learn the precise mechanics of today's history making. They are enlightening, and uniquely American. For one thing, it may surprise you to hear that every detail of President Roosevelt's sensational budget decision, every figure, every inside interpretation, was known to the newspaper men of Washington fifty hours in advance, since early last Saturday forenoon. And none of it leaked into print!

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From some experience in European capitals I know that the system of advance releases has never worked very much or very well. In England, usually so well disciplined, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget is jealously guarded until it falls from his lips in Parliament. In France, clever journalists often have good sources of information, but for the entire press of the nation to have budget figures in advance, and not print them would be considered absurd. In countries where the press is governmentally controlled, it is furnished with even less advance information.

But in the United States—nation of supposedly reckless newspaperdom — three or four hundred hounds of the press were taken into the Government's confidence, and kept the secret two days! More, some of them—all who chose—had been in the Government's confidence since Wednesday night, Jan. 2! On that evening all you had to do—as I did—was to present yourself at a little office in the Treasury, scribble your name and newspaper on a sheet of newsprint, and receive an advance copy of the Secretary of the Treasury's annual report. That report contained the essential figures of the President's budget message—all anybody needed to know.

Even this is not all. On Saturday morning several score of newspaper men crowded into President Roosevelt's office, sat on all the available chairs and most of the floor, and heard from the Chief Executive himself all the facts about his budget, and a good deal of explanation that was "off the record."

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That is how history was made, two days in advance, in the face and eyes of eager newspaper men. That is the power of the advance release pledge. Nothing could prevent any of these confidants of the nation from publishing their information. They might have been ostracized from Washington press conferences, but it would have been difficult to ostracize them from other channels of news or gossip. A gentleman's agreement, and nothing more, preserved the release.

It was only on Monday noon, when a messenger had sped from the White House to the Capitol, and when the President's Rubicon-crossing message had been read to the Congress, that the material came before the public.

Just as remarkable was the fact that the message, sent all over the nation on press association wires, was in the hands of thousands of editors from Saturday noon onward. Substantial penalties prevented them from breaking the release, but had any of them been unscrupulous, he might have made money by the violation. Anyway, this performance—which happens in less degree many times a year—can be chalked up to the credit of American newspapers just to offset one of their many sins!

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Now that we have been behind the scenes, what about the aftermath? Well, put in plain terms, the budget message plan for the spending of $4,000,000,000 is intended to be a dam. It is erected against a flood of radical legislation, of spending measures, of utopias. President Roosevelt feels that the only answer to those pleading for reckless change is to tackle the principal job confronting the American people—the job of giving work to the unemployed.

The strength of these more extreme movements seems formidable to congressmen under a hail of telegrams and letters and post cards. But, with the unemployed measurably cared for, the Administration feels it can successfully fight those who want more, and expect backing. And, as the bonus vote and veto loom, it is apparent that backing will be needed. The budget has been presented. Within a few days, a threat to upset it by over $2,000,000,000 will be put to the vote. History-making? Yes, overtime.